FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 183 *20 September 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Reagan, State Department SDI Remarks Criticized [Chernyshev] AA 1
Reagan Comments Offer No Hope for Arms Control AA 2
Perle Statements to Congress on SDI Examined AA 3
'Confusion, Uncertainty' [Bogachev] AA 3
Evidence of U.S. Intentions [Kornilov] AA 4
Nuclear Testing Stand AA 4
U.S. Stresses SDI Importance; France Rejects Idea AA 5
U.S. 'Cover Up' of Number of European Missiles [Balebanov] AA 5
U.S. Attempts 'To Poison' Geneva Talks [Beloshapko] AA 6
Zholkver Views U.S., USSR Moves Prior to Talks AA 7
U.S. Actions Reflect True Attitude to Arm Race [Shishkin] AA 8

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Soviet CEMA Official Denies 'Crisis' Allegations [Prague RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep] BB 1
Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in Cuba BB 2
Publishing Representatives Meet 10-11 Sep [TRUD 12 Sep] BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Opening of 40th UN General Assembly Detailed CC 1
UN Agenda CC 2
U.S. 'Big Stick' Policy CC 3
U.S. Seeks Changes in UN Role CC 3
Walters 'Disappointed' With UN [Biryukov] CC 3
IZVESTIYA, TRUD on UN Session [17 Sep] CC 4
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on UN Role [20 Sep] CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Criticizes Reagan's 'Cliches' in ABC Interview [Kornilov] A 1
Pentagon Makes Technology Charge 'To Poison' Ties A 2
Chernyshev Criticizes Weinberger TV Remarks [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Sep] A 3
U.S. Binary Weapons Denounced at News Conference A 4

Funds for Military Construction in U.S. Approved A 8
U.S. 'Threat' to Central America Viewed A 8
[Ponomarev]
TASS on USSR-U.S. Housing Commission Session A 9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Demichev Concludes Official Visit to Japan C 1
Museum Tours, Reception C 1
Minister of Education Meeting C 1
Japan Departure C 1
Soviet Scientists Meet With JSP Delegation C 2
Weinberger Cancels Japan Trip; Disagreements Cited C 2
U.S. Pressures Japan to Build Up Defense C 3
ROK, DPRK Hold Talks on Theater Exchange
[IZVESTIYA 13 Sep]

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Regional Nuclear Policy Termed 'Hypocrisy' D 1
[Vavilov]
Indian Concern Expressed D 2
Karmal Addresses Supreme Jirgah Opening D 2
[PRAVDA 16 Sep]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRK Settlement Proposal on Talks to UN Welcomed E 1
[Korolov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Kadar To Visit USSR 'Next Few Days' F 1
[PRAVDA 20 Sep]
Yugoslav Envoy Discusses Trade With Arkhipov F 1
[TANJUG]
IZVESTIYA Cites Polish Official on 'Subversion' F 1
[13 Sep]
First Nuclear Power Station in Poland Described F 2
[Spirin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Aug]
Work on Soviet-Polish Gas Pipeline Reported F 4
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Sep]
Polish-Soviet Agricultural Cooperation Talks F 5
[Warsaw]
Poland-USSR Sign Technical Cooperation Program F 5
[cross-reference]
Rusakov Meets Visiting Romanian Party Delegation F 5
TASS Notes Peace Proposals of CSSR Catholic Group F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG's Rejection of Chemical-Free Zone Viewed G 1
[Aksenov]
FRG's Rau Nominated to Be Chancellor G 1
[Mnatsakanov]
Finland's Koivisto Continues USSR Visit, Holiday G 2

Confers With Gorbachev C 2
Leaves for Baku Holiday G 3
USSR, Finland Exchange Anniversary Messages G 3
Marchuk Addresses USSR-Finnish Celebration Meeting [IZVESTIYA 19 Sep] G 4
New Soviet Reply Admits Swedish Airspace Violation [Stockholm] G 5
Luxemburg Yields to Pressure on NATO Expenditures G 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Weekly Reflects on Chilean Political Developments Vesenskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 18 Sep] K 1
Chilean Armed Forces Studying National Accord K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Goods Production, JSP Visit R 1
Helsinki Accords Monitor Dies in Prison Camp [AFP] R 2
PRFSR Presidium Session Examines Work of Soviets R 2
Belorussian Official Dismissed From Party [ZVYAZDA 12 Sep] R 3
New Kokchetav Obkom Secretary Appointed [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Aug] R 3
New Ministers of Higher, Secondary Education R 3
Turkmen Minister R 3
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 20 Aug]
New Uzbeck Minister R 3
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 20 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Releases Statistical Reports on Harvest T 1
Field Work Progress T 1
Fodder Procurement T 1
Winter Sowing Status T 1
Agricultural Developments for 11-18 September T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev, Sokolov, Others Attend Yepishev Funeral V 1

REAGAN, STATE DEPARTMENT SDI REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD192233 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Administration continues its attempts to justify in the eyes of the public its actions to militarize space. President Reagan claimed at a press conference in the White House on September 17 that the research done under the "Strategic Defence Initiative" did not violate any treaty and would be continued. Moreover, he considers development and testing under the "star wars" program a "lawful aspect of research" and rules out any possibility of an agreement on these aspects of the program.

Clarifying the President's position, a State Department spokesman has just said that the SDI is a research program which is fully in accord with the ABM Treaty and other international commitments and that the ban on research is impossible and undesirable. Asked if the ABM Treaty permitted testing under the SDI program, he said that the treaty definitely allowed some tests.

All these statements are deliberate untruths. Article 1 of the treaty records the commitment of the sides "not to deploy ABM systems for a defence of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such defence", and Article 5 -- "Not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based."

It is therefore clear that the very purpose of the U.S. "research" -- the development of attack space weapons and a comprehensive ABM system -- is basically at odds with the letter and the spirit of the treaty.

"Innocuous scientific research," as Washington presents it, has long evolved into purposeful programs for the development of attack space weapons. The development and testing of some of them is in full swing in the USA. Laser weapons of different types are being perfected in laboratories and at testing grounds along with rail guns and particle beam weapons. Experiments which, according to American officials, are important to the fulfilment of the "star wars" program were conducted with the use of the Discovery and Challenger spaceships this year. Experiments with nuclear-pumped Xray lasers are being carried out in a mine in Nevada.

On September 6, a prototype of the "Miracle" laser weapon was tested at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico and a stage of a ballistic missile was destroyed. All these experiments are incompatible with specific stipulations of the ABM treaty.

The test of an ASAT system against a space target on September 13 can only be viewed as an action immediately leading to the beginning of the deployment of attack space weapons. The plan obviously is not only to develop a satellite-killer capacity in the immediate future but also to improve anti-missile systems, air-launched and in other basing modes, prohibited by the ABM treaty, under the guise of ASAT testing.

Statements by U.S. officials that "star wars" development projects are in accord with the ABM Treaty are empty words. Very different statements by U.S. Administration officials look more like the real thing. U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger openly stated, for instance, that if the ABM Treaty could obstruct in any way Washington's plans, so much the worse for the treaty.

It is clear from the latest statements by senior Washington officials that they still refuse to seek accords on the prevention of an arms race in space and would not remove the blind wall, their "star wars" program, blocking the way to agreements on nuclear armaments in Geneva. Moreover, in seeking to wreck the ABM Treaty, Washington wants to destroy the foundation of the arms limitation and reduction process.

The U.S. mass media conclude that in his address on September 17, the U.S. President rejected what seemed the best chance for an arms control accord with the USSR and that the green light was given to SDI research.

No manoeuvres of those given to "star wars" can conceal the fact that their actions are aimed at upsetting strategic stability, launching another round of the arms race and escalating the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

REAGAN COMMENTS OFFER NO HOPE FOR ARMS CONTROL

LD191321 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] President Reagan has held a news conference in Washington during which he said that the "star wars" program was not negotiable. When pressed on whether he was closing the door to curbs on testing or development of space weapons the President replied: I think that's a legitimate part of research, and yes I would rule that out. Here are some details:

The news conference coincided with the opening of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, where hopes are running high that the arms race could be finally slowed down and that space would not be turned into yet another area of confrontation. President Reagan crushed these hopes.

The President's news conference was held 2 days before the opening of the third round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on strategic and medium range nuclear arms and space weapons. His remarks about SDI not being negotiable leave no room for guesswork as to what sort of instructions the American arms control negotiators have been given. Forty years ago the United States exploded the first atomic bomb and then destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In an obscene display of arrogance, the murder of civilians in good weather conditions that were absolutely necessary for the purity of the experiment the atomic bombing of Japan was justified by moral considerations.

Almost to the day 40 years later, the Americans, the Soviet people, and the rest of the world were told on Tuesday [17 September] they have nothing to expect, that new weapons will appear and stay around for many years to come, that arms control, as Kenneth Adelman once put it, is nothing but a sham. It was not for nothing that during his news conference President Reagan voiced concern over excessive expectations on the outcome of the Soviet-American summit in November. In December last year, the United States found itself in splendid isolation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly when 150 countries adopted a resolution on the prevention of the militarization of outer space. It was based on Soviet initiatives. The Reagan administration has greeted the anniversary 40th session with two tests of space weapons. It destroyed one of its Titan missiles with a chemical laser and a disabled satellite with a rocket launched from an F-15 fighter on 13th September.

On Tuesday the Reagan administration slammed the door on restraint, as the Soviet Union had warned if space becomes an arena of military competition there will be nothing in terms of meaningful arms control. Nothing in arms control means less security and that most certainly includes the United States.

PERLE STATEMENTS TO CONGRESS ON SDI EXAMINED

'Confusion, Uncertainty'

LD191737 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

There is an old tale in which a silly bear, with the best intentions, swipes with a boulder at a flay which has landed on the forehead of his sleeping friend. The Pentagon, it appears, has the best intentions as it is seeking to "strengthen the allies' trust" in the USA -- with nuclear explosions.

Addressing members of a special panel on arms control and disarmament of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant defence secretary, said that the United States must carry on testing out of considerations of ensuring the dependability of nuclear weapons, out of security considerations and to strengthen the allies' trust.

Following Reagan's absurd slogan of proceeding to nuclear arms reductions through a U.S. massive nuclear arms buildup, Perle characterized as an absurd piece of legislation that proposal by a group of U.S. Congressmen tc ratify the 1974 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of the yield of nuclear explosions and to freeze nuclear weapon tests would only meet the interests of the Soviet Union.

Perle frankly admitted that the present U.S. Administration banked on raising the dependability of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, all the sensible and unbiased experts agree that it is a reduction in their dependability through ending nuclear tests that would help sober "hotheads" among the apologists of the first nuclear strike.

Indeed, even arch adventurists would think thrice before unleashing a war with untested and hence unreliable means of mass destruction.

The statement of the official Pentagon spokesman, who is considered -- and with good reason -- one of the most fierce opponents of any agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, testifies to confusion and uncertainty in the U.S. Administration, which has to resort to cheap propaganda tricks in order to justify its obstructionist stand on the prohibition of nuclear tests.

The White House's negative reaction to the exceptionally important decision of the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear explosions from August 6 and to the Soviet appeal to the United States to follow that good example shows that Washington's problem still is not to find by joint efforts a way back from the nuclear abyss, to which the world has been pushed through the fault of the United States, but more artfully to "work over" world public opinion and make it reconcile itself to the continued uncontrollable arms race.

The peoples of the world have the right to demand that Washington drop its illusory but very dangerous plans to achieve military superiority and at long last join the Soviet Union in looking for ways to strengthen world peace. Indeed, it is only together that we will survive or perish.

Evidence of U.S. Intentions

LD192056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] The USSR's recent initiative, the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions accompanied by a call on the United States to join in this action, has been greeted with approval in the world. This is logical, since this is a case of an exceptional important and definite step, which, if positively received in Washington, would mean a slowing-down and then a halt in the nuclear arms race.

However, those circles in the United States which have linked their policy to the further spiralling of this arms race do not want an end to nuclear tests. As is known, Washington's reply to the Soviet initiative for a moratorium was the sinister thunder of the latest nuclear blast in Nevada. Striving to camouflage its course toward achieving military superiority, Washington refers, as Perle does, to the imaginary difficulties or verification. These difficulties are entirely invented by those who are banking on force and do not wish the conveyor belts of nuclear armaments to come to a halt.

What are the facts? What is the evidence?

Let us merely refer to such a well-known example as the statement by Palme, Sweden prime minister, in Geneva in June of this year. The work done by my country's experts in this field, said Palme, long ago permitted me to be convinced that the scientific and technical knowledge and experience accumulated thus far make it possible to provide the necessary verification of observance of a treaty banning any tests of nuclear weapons. End of quotation.

Many other political figures, and prestigious scientists and experts, including some in the United States, have spoken and are speaking in the same spirit. So, the essence of the matter does not lie in some imaginary "difficulties of verification." The crux of the matter is that U.S. ruling circles, who bank on force; set course for "star wars" preparations and toward developing new nuclear warheads for MX, Trident, and Pershing II missiles; and so on, regard intensive nuclear tests as an essential component part of the process of developing new types of nuclear weapon.

Perle's inventions are yet further evidence of the fact that Washington, flying in the face of reason, intends to continue this aggressive and extremely dangerous course.

Nuclear Testing Stand

LD190905 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration which has launched a massive programme for military preparations is unwilling to ratify the already concluded arms control agreements and is cold-shouldering the idea of concluding a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing. Another evidence of that has been provided by the pronouncements of Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, at hearings in Congress. Setting out the stand with regard to the proposal on a freeze on nuclear arsenals and on a ban on nuclear tests, he maintained that those measures are not ostensibly fit for a reasonable national strategy. As regards the treaty on the limitation on underground nuclear weapon tests, Perle stated that the USA should go on testing nuclear weapons.

U.S. STRESSES SDI IMPORTANCE, FRANCE REJECTS IDEA

LD170712 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 17 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is not going to give up its dangerous plans connected with the spreading of the arms race to outer space and will block any efforts aimed at the prevention of the militarization of near-earth space.

This has been reaffirmed by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who stressed in an interview with the CBS television company that the U.S. would not discuss President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. It is common knowledge that the "initiative" has nothing to do with defense and is aimed at creating and deploying a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements within the framework of the U.S. first-strike potential.

It is of vital importance that the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative be continued, Weinberger said. In the interview he tried to present things in such a way as though the ABM system which is being created in violation of the treaty obligations assumed by the U.S. would make it possible to "eliminate" nuclear weapons.

The U.S. which is stepping up the creation and deployment of the most up-to-date strike space weapons is going to carry out a whole series of tests of the anti-satellite systems. Lieutenant General B. Randolf, deputy head of the research programs of the U.S. Air Force, has reaffirmed that another test of the anti-satellite weapons will be staged during the coming several months. The first test against the real target in space in the course of which a two-stage missile launched from an F-15 fighter plane hit a target satellite was staged on September 13.

According to the UPI news agency, the Pentagon is going to deploy the ASAT operational strike anti-satellite system by 1987.

Paris, September 17 TASS -- The "star wars" program can become a "destabilizing factor for the strategic balance of forces," the French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has stated, speaking at the Supreme National Defense Institute. In these conditions France is not going to support it. The head of the French Government pointed out that although Washington tried to pass off its plan as a "defense program," it was actually a program of the militarization of outer space. He stressed that the appearance of the space weapon system which would serve for the destruction of enemy missiles would inevitably bring about the deployment of offensive systems of a new generation. L. Fabius said that France favoured the observance of the 1972 treaty concluded by the USSR and the U.S. on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

U.S. 'COVER UP' OF NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MISSILES

LD181208 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Brussels, September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The Pentagon, as it steps up the deployment of its newest medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, is bidding to conceal the true state of affairs from the public.

Ambassador Allen Holmes a division head at the State Department, claimed at a news conference here that all in all, 118 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles had been put on station in West Germamy, Britain, Italy and Belgium.

But newsmen immediately caught him out trying to cover up the true number of the Pershings and cruise missiels actually prepared for launch in these countries as they reminded him that NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington recently had officially given a different figure, namely 134.

Holmes, who heads NATO's so-called special consultative group which is used by the United States to brief its allies about the course of Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms, evaded giving an answer, admitting in effect that the United States is bent on completing the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe under the Pentagon's and NATO's schedule at any cost.

U.S. ATTEMPTS 'TO POISON' GENEVA TALKS

LD191206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. Today, the third round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons starts in Geneva. As you know, comrades, in connection with the forthcoming round of talks in Geneva, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev held a conference in which the Soviet delegation took part. This conference was still more proof of the great attention our country is paying to solving the problems of curbing the arms race, strengthening stability, and improving Soviet-American relations.

It is, however, clear that progress at the talks can only be ensured through the efforts of both sides. Unfortunately, so far the United States's position, above all on the key issue of the nonmilitarization of space, has not made it possible to solve the tasks the talks are confronted with. Of course, only the talks themselves will show whether the United States has adjusted its position. At the same time, one cannot ignore a number of circumstances which, to put it bluntly, put one on one's guard. Here are only two of them:

Speaking at a press conference in the White House, President Reagan declared that research and testing within the framework of the Strategic Defense Initiative which, as is known, is aimed at gaining the capaicity to make a nuclear first strike with impunity, would not be the subject of any kind of agreement whatsoever with the USSR. The President made it clear that development of American space weapons would be continued. The American delegation in Geneva will apparently be conducting affairs from this position as well.

And the second event: Literally 2 days before the start of the Geneva talks, the Pentagon announced that on 6 September, the first test, under simulated combat conditions, of a power laser installation was carried out on the missile firing grounds at White Sands, New Mexico. Its beam destroyed a Titan-1 missile placed in a vertical position above the earth. In reporting this, Washington is clearly trying to poison the atmosphere at the talks.

And into the bargain, the ABC TV company also points out that the Reagan administration is linking this laser weapons test with the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS U.S., USSR MOVES PRIOR TO TALKS

LD182130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons will resume in Geneva tomorrow [19 Sep]. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver comments:

Let me remind you that this will be the third round of talks which are conducted in three basic directions: on space, on strategic arms, and on medium-range means. What are the two sides bringing to the new meeting? In the course of the 2 month summer break, the Soviet Union has more than once confirmed its good will and efforts to curb the arms race. Let me point to, above all, the unilateral halt of all nuclear explosions by our country. The USSR has also unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles. And concerning outer space, our country has not only proposed to the United Nations Organization an extensive program of international cooperation for its peaceful use in conditions of nonmilitarization, but has also been supporting this by concrete deeds; flights of Soviet cosmonauts and the active participation in such a large international space project as the study of Venus and Halley's Comet.

What has the United States been engaged in during these 2 months? It has started a new series of nuclear explosions at the Nevada test ground and the testing of various types of space weapons from the ASAT antisatellite system to laser tests on earth and with the shuttle-type space ships. To add to this, there was the launch of the next, the eighth American submarine with Trident nuclear missiles on board and the newly announced schedule for the deployment of a further 96 American cruise missiles in the FRG in addition to the already deployed Pershings there. And so, the arms race continues and even accelerates, in all directions.

Of course, people throughout the whole world can compare these two courses. And the comparison hardly favors the United States. Even members of the American delegations in Geneva, in a conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents, have expressed their anxiety about the propaganda success achieved by the Soviet Union in recent months, to the detriment of the Americans. No, the case here is not propaganda, of course, but a realistic, constructive, and peaceloving policy. And now again, after arriving in Geneva, the Soviet delegation has confirmed that it has instructions to work for significant, mutually acceptable solutions which will correspond to the task of preventing the arms race in outer space and halting it on the earth.

U.S. ACTIONS REFLECT TRUE ATTITUDE TO ARMS RACE

LD140707 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 14 TASS -- "The Soviet Union proves by deeds, rather than by words its aspiration and determination to see to it that the Soviet-American summit meeting at Geneva be constructive and resultative, demonstrating its bold and principled approach to the solution of most complicated international problems of our time," political news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN today, analysing foreign comments on Mikhail Gorbachev's replies to American TIME magazine.

"Washington's frantic attempts to conceal its confusion and unwillingness to meet halfway the Soviet peace initiatives by claims that Moscow's peace offensive was through and through propaganda ended in failure. The vain efforts by White House officials to justify the total absence of constructiveness in the U.S. official stance failed to convince anyone. Moreover, the Washington administration is gearing up its campaign hostile to the Soviet Union in a bid to whitewash the United States' aggressive foreign policy and Washington's desire to launch another round of the arms race, including by spreading it into outer space.

The U.S. President and vice-president joined the campaign in recent days."

"Indignation is mounting throughout the world, including in the United States," the article says, "over the fact that Washington responds by the tactics of sabotage, delays and enhanced confrontation to the demonstration of good will, to the immense potential of constructiveness on the part of the Soviet side."

"The public in Western Europe, as well as in the United States," the news analyst points out, "were alarmed by the reports on the test of an anti-satellite (ASAT) system at a real target in space on September 13." "Washington is thus making yet another step towards the escalation of the arms race and its spread into outer space. This step is being undertaken despite the fact that the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to launch anti-satellite systems into space has been in effect for nearly two years. This step is being undertaken by the American Administration in the conditions when the USSR's far-reaching proposal on a total ban on strike space weapons, including anti-satellite systems, and the elimination of such systems, is on the negotiating table in Geneva."

The news analyst writes that "the American side responds by the demonstration of its unwillingness to come to accord and display mutual restraint to the Soviet Union's restraint in practical actions on matters of armaments, to constructive Soviet proposals at the talks. The U.S. stance is not accidental. The obvious calculation is not only to acquire shortly anti-satellite weapons, but also to master under the disguise of the testing of anti-satellite systems its anti-missile systems, based in the air and elsewhere, banned by the 1972 ABM Treaty."

All this, Gennadiy Shishkin writes, reflects Washington's true attitude to talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva, its unpreparedness and unwillingness to agree on real steps on preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth.

"The question is: How does it tally with Washington's hypocritical assurances about its adherence to arms reduction, about its striving for constructive dialogue at the Geneva meeting? It is obvious that such declarations are aimed at calming down American and world public opinion which demands that Washington undertake concrete steps in response to the Soviet initiatives. As a matter of fact, Washington proceeds from the premise that there can be even no talk about any accords with the Soviet Union."

"Despite the intrigues by opponents of international detente and normalization of Soviet-American relations," the article says, "the Soviet Union is fully resolved to continue its vigorous campaign against the arms race, for the elimination of the nuclear threat."

SOVIET CEMA OFFICIAL DENIES 'CRISIS' ALLEGATIONS

AU181431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 85 p 6

[Interview with Stanislav Borisov, doctor of economic sciences, USSR deputy minister of finance, and USSR deputy representative to the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Currency and Financial Issues, by APN commentator Aleksandr Drabkin: "What Follows From the Dollar Crisis? On the Currency Mechanism of the Capitalist Economy"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Excerpts] What is the position and function of the dollar in the capitalist economy? Will gold not push out the ailing dollar? Does the chaos of the capitalist market influence the currency system of the socialist community? These and similar questions are uanswered by Stanislav Borisov, doctor of sciences, USSR deputy minister of finance, and USSR deputy representative to the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Currency and Financial Issues, in an interview given to an APN commentator.

[Drabkin] What an insecure situation in the capitalist currency system....

[Borisov] Undoubtedly. And this requires particular vigilance from us, and increased interest in the reversals on the capitalist market, so that the economic interests of the socialist countries are protected and assured.

[Drabkin] Does the instability of the capitalist markets influence the currency and financial system of the socialist community?

[Borisov] Naturally it does. Socialism does not exist under laboratory conditions, in a test tube. However, our currency and financial systems makes it possible to considerably weaken the negative influence of cyclical ups-and-downs on the national economy.

[Drabkin] In the West they are now writing quite a lot about the so-called CEMA crisis. At the same time, they claim that there is neither an efficient currency and financial system under socialism, nor is there real money, but only "labels on which one notes the price according to the Kremlin's instructions." What can you say about such claims?

[Borisov] This is all absolute nonsense. It is clear to every economist that such a complicated economic organism as the economy of the socialist community could not function reliably without our having a firm currency and financial system. And this system does not function on the basis of arbitrary decisions: It is subordinated to strict logic. Naturally, this system has its own pecularities.

[Drabkin] What are they?

[Borisov] The role of currency and financial relations, and their typical instruments in the foreign-economic relations of the socialist countries, lies in the assurance of conditions for a planned, equivalent, and mutually advantageous exchange of commodities and services.

conditions for a planned, equivalent, and mutually advantageous exchange of commodities and services. Under the conditions of a planned socialist economy, this role is, as it seems, an auxiliary role, and not a decisive one.

As is known, the participation of the socialist countries in integration processes does not affect their sovereignty in any sphere of political or economic activity; it neither changes, nor influences in any way the principles of the state ownership of the means of production and labor results.

But since the socialist states are operating as independent economic units, the exchange of national products takes place mainly in the form of commodities, with appropriate monetary payments. And this makes it a necessary condition to make use of, and further to improve, the financial currency mechanism for developing the international division of labor in the interests of ensuring the planned expansion and deepening of integration processes.

I will mention a specific example. Many CEMA countries are now concluding the preparation of national economic plans, which are coordinated for the next 5 years and for the coming period. A significant place is held here by the coordination of investments. The fraternal states are preparing the construction of a number of joint facilities: the construction of them must be ensured by necessary means, which include currency means.

[Drabkin] I thank you for the interview.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN CUBA

LD151346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, 15 Sep (TASS) -- A conference of deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries took place in Holguin, (Cuba) 12-14 September. Questions linked with the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly were discussed during the conference, which too, place in an atmosphere of fraternal cooperation.

Taking part in the conference were representatives of the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the SRV the GDR, Cuba, the DPRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian Peoples Republic, the PPR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the CSSR, and CEMA.

The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev.

PUBLISHING REPRESENTATIVES MEET 10-11 SEP

PM121344 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] A conference of representatives of the trade union centers and trade union publishing houses of the socialist countries was held in Moscow 10-11 September. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR participated in its work.

During the meeting, questions of the further development of cooperation between kindred publishing houses were discussed, topics for new joint publications were outlined, and books and brochures for reciprocal translation and publication were examined.

The conference participants visited the Moscow International Book Fair and familiarized themselves with its exhibits.

OPENING OF 40TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DETAILED

LD180657 Moscow TASS in English 0452 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Arkadiy Sidoruk and Vyacheslav Cherneyshev report:

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly has opened at the U.N. headquarters.

Its agenda covers all problems that concern mankind, above all the issues of strengthening peace and international security, reducing and removing the nuclear threat, terminating the arms race on earth and keeping it out of space, settling conflicts and eliminating seats of tension, and establishing business cooperation among states.

The world community stands for filling the motto "The United Nations For a Better World", which keynotes the observing of the 40th anniversary of this international organization that has been born out of the great victory over fascism and militarism, with concrete contents and for facilitating the achievement of the United Nations' prime goal, that of saving the succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

The Soviet Union is going to the current General Assembly session with a constructive program on the entire range of problems discussed at the United Nations, a program meeting the most cherished aspirations of mankind.

The USSR's proposal for including the issue of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization on the session's agenda has won extensive approval in the United Nations. The proposal's aim is by collective efforts to put space at the service of peace and security, the economic and social progress of all nations rather than at the service of war. The international community thinks highly of all other actions undertaken by the USSR, which are directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, including the Soviet Union's unilateral termination of all nuclear explosions from August 6, 1985.

The session will take place amid a tense international situation resulting from the course, pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism with the United States at the head, of upsetting strategic military balance, fuelling the arms race and spreading it to outer space and from their attempts to force their will on others by applying raw political, economic and military pressure and conducting the policy of state terrorism. Such actions have drawn criticisms from the community of nations. Without concealing its irritation with this, Washington continues its campaign of vicious invective and blackmail against the United Nations and its sovereign member states and is out to prevent collective efforts to achieve real progress in curbing the arms race, improving the international climate and accomplishing the important socio-economic tasks of the times.

The first full-scale meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly elected Jaime de Pinies of Spain to be the session's president. He stressed in his opening address that the anniversary session was being held in a year when the world's peoples were marking two memorable dates -- 40 years since the end of the Second World War and 40 years since the foundation of the United Nations, an organization which also today remained an effective instrument of preserving peace and strengthening security. Jaime de Pinies stressed the need to implement the lofty principles and objectives of the United Nations and spoke out for putting an end to the race in nuclear and conventional arms, which, he said, had acquired a frightful dimension. The president of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly also accentuated the exceptional significance of the historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted on the USSR's initiative 25 years ago.

The document, he said, had played an important role in the U.N. activities directed at liberating the peoples from colonialism and asserting the principles of their self-determination and the territorial integrity of states.

The session on the first day of its work solved a number of organizational issues. Representatives of Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Papua New Guinea, the USSR, Suriname and the United States were endorsed as members of the credentials committee. The session delegates also elected the chairman of the main committees of the General Assembly, in which the session's work will be concentrated after the completion of the general political discussion.

UN Agenda

LD190625 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The USSR's new large-scale proposal to consider at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly the item "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in the Conditions of Its Non-Militarization" has found the broadest response in the community of nations. The Assembly's general committee has recommended that the discussion of this initiative, the realization of which would be of benefit to all states and peoples and in the interests of mankind's peaceful future, be put on the session's agenda.

V.F. Petrovskiy, representative of the USSR, has pointed out that the consideration of this item is prompted by an urgent necessity to make the choice of truly historic importance: Either outer space will be placed at the service of peace or it will become a source of mortal danger. It is necessary that the U.N. General Assembly authoritatively declare for the only reasonable way: to prevent the militarization of outer space and to reserve it for peaceful activities. A decision to this effect should be taken without delay before weapons penetrate outer space. If the already started process of the development of space strike systems of destruction is not stopped, the arms race will gain in scope and intensity still more in all directions.

The session's recommended agenda includes 146 items which on the whole cover the entire range of major problems of international life.

The suggested programme for the work of the 40th session reflects the serious concern of the states over the explosive situation which has developed in many regions of the world owing to the endeavours of the imperialist forces and, first of all, those of the USA, to impose their will upon others and to unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries through overt aggressions, secret wars, and the policy of state terrorism. In particular, the General Assembly is again to take up the consideration of the disquieting situation in Central America, in the Middle East, and in the south of Africa.

The discussion of economic and social issues, of the need to restructure international economic relations on a just basis and of the close connection between the development goals and the realization of measures for real disarmament will figure importantly at the session.

U.S. 'Big Stick' Policy

LD190817 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 19 TASS -- The United States intends to pursue a "big stick" policy with regard to the international community of nations. This is unequivocally evidenced by the pronouncements of Vernon Walters, permanent representative of the United States at the United Nations. Speaking at hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he did not conceal his exasperation with Washington's being sharply criticised from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly. He had to admit that to a majority of delegates the interventionist policy of the USA's "strategic ally" -- Israel -- is associated with the U.S. course. He came out strongly against the striving of the developing countries to achieve a new international economic order.

U.S. Seeks Changes in UN Role

LD191137 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 19 TASS -- Speaking at the hearings in the Foreign Affairs Comittee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, left no doubt that the U.S. delegation would use every means to press for the changes in the U.N. activities that would suit Washington. He spoke about the need to "improve" the work of the General Assembly which, in his words, was "disappointing." With astonishing aplomb Walters stated the desire to return the Security Council to the performance of the functions prescribed to it by the Charter of the United Nations.

The U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations demanded that the delegates to the General Assembly stop what he called habitual statements to the effect that industrialized Western countries were the culprits of wide-spread poverty in the world. He stressed that he intended to respond toughly to possible attacks on the United States, including through the use of financial pressure on those United Nations bodies whose activities did not suit Washington.

Washington repeatedly expressed annoyance at the activities of the United Nations in the form of malicious verbal attacks on and insulting remarks about the international community, crude blackmail and suspension of payments to the fund of different specialized agencies. Such a behavior is explained by the increasing isolation of the United States at that authoritative international organization. Different aspects of the U.S. policy and the aggressive course of such U.S. allies, as Israel, South Africa, Chile, El Salvador and others, come under strong criticism at the United Nations. It is an open secret that in drafting its aggressive foreign policy Washington has to take account of the reaction its actions are likely to cause at the United Nations and this factor seriously cools off the heads of most zealous advocates of the 'might-is-right policy of the United States on the international scene.

Walters 'Disappointed' With UN

LD181236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Vernon Walters, the U.S. official representative at the United Nations, complained on the pages of the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that allegedly he is disappointed with the United Nation's work because there is an impulsive desire among the representatives of the nonaligned countries to vote in favor of documents that contain a condemnation of Washington's policies.

Here is international affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov.

[Biryukov] Vernon Walters speaks of some impulsive desire to vote against the United States. But is it impulsive, as it seems to the U.S. representative? Is not the political course toward terror in interstate relations, spearheaded against the national liberation movements, at the foundation of the growing American isolation in the world community: the treacherous occupation of Grenada, the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, the shelling of civilian districts of Lebanon from the guns of the battleship New Jersey? The list of such U.S. bandit actions against developing countries can be extended.

Against common sense, Washington is fulminating against the United Nations for turning into an anti-American anti-Western organization, hostile to the system of private enterprise.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the developing states, protesting within the walls of the United Nations against the U.S. imperialist diktat, are fighting for a new, just economic order.

Vernon Walters' dissatisfaction is also being aroused by the fact that in most cases the nonaligned countries vote in the world community in concert with the USSR. This, however, is quite natural. During the 40 years of the United Nation's existence the Soviet Union has put forward some 100 initiatives on key problems of international life, first of all the prevention of war and the limitation of the arms race. The United States, however, has in word spoken of its devotion to peace but taken up an obstructionist position, continuing to pursue a policy of diktat and international brigandage. So, whose position is to be preferred?

IZVESTIYA, TRUD on UN Session

PM171514 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 September 1985 Morning Edition and Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 September 1985 mark the opening of the new UN General Assembly session with front-page editorials, running to 1,000 and 1,200 words respectively, entitled "The United Nations' Lofty duty" and "Peace On Earth and In Space," on the opening of the 40th UN General Assembly session.

IZVESTIYA recalls the antiwar principles underlying the UN Charter and the credit due to the United Nations for its various resolutions and praises the initiatives of the USSR and the socialist countries which led to these resolutions, and goes on:

"The Soviet Union readily responds to any positive step and any peace-loving initiative by other states in the United Nations and at other international forums. Collective efforts by as many states and governments as possible, and on the broadest possible front of constructive diplomacy, constitute the most necessary condition for success in these efforts.

"Life indicates that the opportunities available to militarist circles are limited whenever they are opposed by the will and determination of cohesive peace-loving forces. This is the reason for the irritated statements by U.S. reactionary circles against the United Nations. These gentlemen do not like the fact that many delegations from developing and other countries in the United Nations vote in favor of Soviet proposals. Now they have even started talking about some kind of 'reform' of the United Nations, as if it were a matter not of the defects of the negative official U.S. stance on key questions, but of the 'weaknesses' of this organization:"

TRUD concentrates on praising the USSR's "principled and truly constructive approach to the solution of the most important questions" and details the recent Soviet proposals on the nonmilitarization and peaceful exploration of space. It goes on:

"And how does Washington respond to the Soviet peace offensive? Following our moratorium on nuclear explosions, the U.S. Administration hurriedly and demonstratively carried out another nuclear explosion in Nevade, as if challenging all peace-loving mankind. Its 'reaction' to our proposals on a peaceful outer space was provided by the test, carried out a few days ago, of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space. The world's peoples see increasingly clearly the difference between the Soviet policy aimed at preventing a nuclear missile catastrophe and the openly militarist line followed by Washington, which is, as before, striving to attain superiority over the USSR.

"Moscow calls on the United States to pluck up the political courage to reverse the arms race. Indeed, whether we like one another or not, we can only survive or perish together."

TRUD concludes with a brief outline of what "the world's peoples" expect from the 40th UN General Assembly session.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on UN Role

LD200733 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 20 TASS -- "People of good will have high hopes for the United Nations organisation as an instrument of ensuring peace and international security. They firmly demand that the policy of confrontation be opposed by the line for developing fruitful cooperation and revitalizing detente which has had such a salutory impact on the United Nations and the situation in the world as a whole", the newspaper "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" writes today. "Detente has become the peoples' asset. It is dear to them. Detente has shown that peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation between nations is a real possibility and a vital necessity."

"The USSR invariably tables at the United Nations major issues reflecting the peoples' aspirations. This time too, the Soviet Union has submitted to the United Nations organisation an item of exceptional importance, namely 'On International Cooperation in Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of Its Non-Militarization'. This is the programme for integrating on the broadest possible scale the efforts of states for peaceful purposes. This is the reason why the USSR proposes that an international conference be convened not later than in 1987 to review its entirety the question of cooperation in peaceful exploration and use of outer space, among others, the question of setting up a world space organisation", the paper writes.

The Soviet Union, the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on, "does not intend to deploy weapons in near terrestrial space. It opposes rivalry both in the field of space arms and in arms in general. The problem of preventing the arms race in space is one of the fundamental directions of Soviet foreign policy, since if a reliable shield is not erected in the way of near earth space militarization, it will cancel everything which peoples succeeded in achieving in the field or arms race limitation and will increase the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear war."

"Washington has responded to the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosions by the new nuclear blast and to the Soviet proposal to oppose 'star wars' with 'star peace' by conducting the operational test of an anti-satellite weapon", the Soviet paper writes.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out that the Soviet Union's attitude towards chemical weapons is crystal clear. Its production and deployment should be terminated and the existing stocks be destroyed."

TASS CRITICIZES REAGAN'S 'CLICHES' IN ABC INTERVIEW

LD191833 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS) -- Political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In an interview he gave a few days ago to the American college radio station network, the U.S. President let forth a volley of attacks on the USSR's peace-loving policies and, in an attempt somehow to "back up" his remarks, made a number of references to Leninist "sources." The Soviet press -- and not just the Soviet press -- noted at the time that these "sources" were actually a crude fabrication and had nothing to do with the works of Lenin, bearing not the slightest resemblence to them. And now we have before us R. Reagan's latest interview -- with ABC this time. The President again repeats almost word for word exactly the same inventions: that Lenin supposedly called for the "seizure of Eastern Europe" and the "organization of the East Asian hordes," and threatened to "move into Latin America." These are ravings, and nothing more!

Ignorance has never brought dividends to any politicians -- nor, for that matter, has Stone Age anti-communism. But the question arises: Why are the President and those in his entourage who are so assiduous in tossing him absurdities conjured out of thin air under the guise of "quotations from Lenin" so persistent in their ignorance?

This is all the more natural a question in that the fomenting of the campaign of hostility toward the USSR, and the attempts to denigrate socialism and Soviet peace-loving policies, are being undertaken at a time when it would seem that one could expect a business-like and serious response to Soviet initiatives aimed at solving some of the most important problems of war and peace, and the preparation of specific proposals aimed at straightening out Soviet-American relations. They are being undertaken at a time when a new round of Soviet-American talks on some of the most important aspects of the problem of curbing the arms race is beginning in Geneva, and the world awaits the Soviet-American summit meeting, pinning on it hopes for easing tension and eliminating the military threat.

And it is a matter not only of the boss of the White House and others like him not being able, at this responsible and important period in the life of the planet, to find anything better than to repeat day after day anti-Soviet cliches created by the feverish fantasies of politicos close to the White House. It is also a matter of these cliches being clearly used as a sort of "propaganda back-up" for the United States' real policy whose aggressive nature is being confirmed by Washington literally at every step. Facts? Here are only a few of them. The USSR ceases nuclear explosions but the United States replies to this with the routine explosion of a nuclear device in Nevada. The USSR appeals for a renunciation of the very dangerous plans to militarize space, and in response the United States carries out tests of its ASAT system, accelerating the preparations for "star wars." The USSR ceases stationing medium-range means in Europe and the United States at an even faster rate "saturates" the territory of the FRG and of some of its other West European NATO partners with first strike nuclear weapons.... What, then, does all of this mean?

Judging by everything, certain circles in the United States which express the interests and aspirations of the very powerful military-industrial complex of the Californian and other "arms kings" find profitable the atmosphere of tension which makes it easier to justify the unbridled arms race and to seek, fanatically, to militarize space, and at the same time also to try to delude their own public and the public of other Western countries with regard to the policy and intentions of the USSR. This is an alarming system. Very alarming!

Speaking in the White House on 17 September, R. Reagan expressed himself in such a way, saying that as the United States and the USSR were the only two countries in the world which could both unleash and prevent a world war, this laid a great responsibility on the leadership of the two countries. But it is precisely a responsible approach to the most important world problems that the world cannot see on Washington's part. Indeed, can the crude anti-Soviet inventions with which Reagan's ABC interview were crammed promote the creation of a positive background for the forthcoming summit meeting? Rereading this interview, one can only repeat once again that abuse and malice are unsuitable advisers. They will not bring Washington any dividends.

PENTAGON MAKES TECHNOLOGY CHARGE 'TO POISON' TIES

LD191843 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1648 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Sep (TASS) -- The U.S. Defense Department, under Caspar Weinberger, is an energetic manufacturer of anti-Soviet lies and slander against the USSR. The latest operation of this kind is a Pentagon "report" presented by the Defense Department at a specially convened press conference. This anti-Soviet forgery contains the assertion that the Soviet Union is supposedly using U.S. technology to strengthen its military power. As one reads this Pentagon "document," it becomes obvious that its authors, hiding behind a mist of fabrications, rumors, and distortions, are pursuing a far-reaching aim: to subvert the established practice of Soviet-American business relations in their entirety.

Under the pretext of "concern" for the security of the United States, these authors actually cast doubt on the desirability of trade between Soviet foreign trade organizations and American companies and throw a shadow over contacts between the scientific institutions of the two countries. They are at pains to defame exchanges of scientists and experts in various areas of science and technology.

It is quite obvious that the organizers of the press conference were trying not only to denigrate the Soviet Union but to intimidate those representatives of U.S. scientific and business circles who venture to speak out in favor of developing mutually beneficial scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The authors of the forgery even go so far as to accuse the USSR of obtaining "secret information on research centers and universities."

The administration is clearly also alarmed by the fact that there is growing opposition in the scientific world to Washington's dangerous plans, above all for the militarization of space. To date, more than a thousand scientists from 39 American universities have announced their refusal to take part in the notorious "star wars" program. Having placed science at the service of the military, the White House is ready to declare that those who support an expansion of Soviet-American scientific and technical contacts in the service of peace and progress are "unpatriotic" and little short of "agents of Moscow."

It should be noted that the authors of the story of the USSR's unquenchable thirst for American technology attempt to ignore the fact that the USSR is itself a great scientific-technical power.

In their very first question at the press conference, journalists wanted to know why the booklet had been published on the eve of the resumption of the Geneva talks and during the preparations for the Soviet-American summit. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who took part in the press conference, was quite unable to give any sort of convincing answer to this question and confined himself to indistinct and irrelevant arguments.

Naturally, such "explanations" failed to satisfy either the American or foreign newsmen, especially inasmuch as the opus that was being publicized at the press conference was essentially a mere update of a Pentagon report published back in 1982. An observer from the British television company ITV said the booklet contained virtually nothing new. More noteworthy to journalists, in his view, was the timing of the publication of this Pentagon "document."

In other words, this is just one more attempt to further poison the atmosphere of relations between the USSR and the United States, and to camouflage the irresonsible attitude of the United States toward the fate of peace behind a screen of lies and slander.

CHERNYSHEV CRITICIZES WEINBERGER TV REMARKS

PM190930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS military observer V. Chernyshev commentary specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Pentagon-style Preparations"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has given an interview to CBS. And although the program on which he made his television appearance was called "Face the Nation," it should rather be said that the Pentagon boss again turned his back both on the country and on the world public.

The program's presenter, for instance, stated that "support for Reagan's unprecedented program for building up the Armed Forces and arms has diminished." But what does the secretary care for the American people's opinion of Pentagon doings! The main thing for him is to continue carrying out the programs that are dangerous to the cause of peace. And he maintains, contrary to the facts: "The Russians have never...done anything but build up their arsenal...and seek only increases and growth."

Excuse me, does this mean that it was not the USSR but the United States that declared and is observing unilateral moratoriums on all nuclear explosions, the launching of antisatellite weapons into space, and the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe? And is it not Washington that has just started a new series of nuclear explosions and carried out the first combat test of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space?

Incidentally, Weinberger himself confirmed the irrefutable conclusion that it is precisely Washington that "does nothing but build up its arsenal" -- true, in connection with another topic. As soon as the talk turned to "excessive, inefficient" Pentagon spending, he immediately pitched in and began to "argue" that his department has had "considerable success" in building up arms. "We have restored our strength to a very considerable degree over the last 4 and 1/2 years...we are stronger now than at any time since World War II," he exclaimed. But when the talk turned to the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit, the U.S. defense secretary "explained" how Washington is preparing for it. In his opinion, "there has been no change" in the atmosphere prevailing during the approach to the meeting. Yet there have been changes, and considerable ones, but diametrically opposite ones on the different sides.

The USSR, filled with a true desire to "travel its part of the way" in ameliorating relations with the United States and improving the international situation, has put forward a number of peace initatives and taken practical steps in this direction. But the United States, for its part, is taking measures that are whipping up the arms race and leading to increased tension.

The U.S. defense secretary is extremely perturbed by M.S. Gorbachev's statement that the USSR would be prepared to make radical proposals for the reduction of nuclear arms if the United States abandoned its plans to militarize space. What, he bristled, after all, it could be a question of reducing 5,000 nuclear missile warheads! Of course, the Pentagon boss is incapable of removing a similar number. He immediately rushed for the saving cover of the "space shield": "I do not think that the President intends to turn the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' into...a subject for discussion at the talks." Hence, it follows that the Pentagon does not intend to make any reductions in its nuclear arsenals and, in addition to the arms already amassed and those being additionally created, it is preparing third-generation nuclear weapons for mankind -- nuclear-excited X-ray lasers for "star wars." Consequently, it is not the hope of salvation from nuclear weapons that is being prepared for the world, but the prospect of being consumed in a "nuclear-star wars" conflagration.

Washington's stubborn refusal to discuss the "star wars" question attests to this readiness to sacrifice nuclear arms reductions, carry out at all costs all its planned militarist programs, and create space strike weapons, including antisatellite systems.

Essentially, 2 months remain until the Soviet-U.S. summit. It is time that someone in Washington "faced" the country, abandoned the attempts to obstruct businesslike work at Geneva, eschewed unnecessary and harmful rhetoric, and concentrated on a pragmatic, responsible approach to international affairs.

U.S. BINARY WEAPONS DENOUNCED AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD192140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Report of 19 September Moscow news conference given by Academician Aleksandr Vasilyevich Fokin, Major General Kuntsevich, Ministry of Defense expert and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Major General Lebedev, representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and (Kutovoy), deputy chief of the International Organizations Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] [Announcer] A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists has been given in Moscow. It was held in connection with the danger of U.S. plans to produce binary weapons and site them in Western Europe. [Video shows medium shot of platform with following seating plan: Lebedev, Kuntsevich, Fokin, unidentified civilian, and (Kutovoy) seated, left to right on screen, followed by close up shots of Lebedev, Kuntsevich, Fokin and (Kutovoy)]

Those who took part in the conference were: Academician Aleksandr Vasilyevich Fokin; Major General Kuntsevich, a Ministry of Defense expert and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Major General Lebedev, a representative from the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and (Kutovoy), deputy chief of the International Organizations Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Major General Kuntsevich delivered a statement at the news conference.

[Begin Kuntsevich recording] During its examination of the U.S. military budget for 1986, the U.S. Congress Conference Committee, under strong pressure from the Reagan administration, and especially from the Pentagon, recommended the allocation of $155 million to ensure the beginning of production of binary chemical weapons. Thus a dangerous step is being made, which opens up one more direction in the escalation of the arms race, increases the threat of war, and aggravates international tension.

The step being undertaken by Washington in relation to binary weapons is a direct continuation of the overall militaristic course of the United States. The strike space weapons now being produced; the intercontinental ballistic missiles, the ballistic missiles on submarine vessels; the strategic air force, the long-range cruise missiles, the super-accurate conventional means of strike; as well as, now, binary chemical weapons -- these are called upon, in the plans of the Washington strategists, to secure for the United States the military superiority over the Soviet Union which it has been persistently trying to attain in order to dictate its will to other states and peoples.

The implementation of a program of equipping the U.S. Army with a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons -- will lead to an almost two-fold increase in the stocks of this noiseless weapon of death in the U.S. arsenal: from 3 million units to 5 million rounds of chemical ammunition -- artillary shells, rockets, bombs, and so forth.

But even this does not suit the Washington strategists, who are clamoring for an even greater buildup of the U.S. chemical arsenal. In the town of Dine Bluff, Arkansas, the first factory calculated to produce 70,000 items of binary ammunition, artillery shells and bombs, is ready. The U.S. binary program holds a particular danger for Europe. In Washington, they do not hide the fact that it is planned to site binary weapons on the territory of West European countries, first in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Turkey. This would threaten to convert Europe into a potential theater of chemical war, in which, according to logic, the main victim would be, first and foremost, the civilian population. Thus West Europe becomes a double hostage for the Pentagon: first nuclear, and now chemical. And here, once again, the insidiousness of Washington's plans reveals itself as -- wishing to draw a counterstrike away from its own territory -- it offers up the territories and populations of its allies.

The U.S. decision is being adopted in conditions where the delegations at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament have commenced a practical formulation of the clauses of a future convention on banning chemical weapons and eliminating their stocks. Thus, yet another serious obstacle is being erected on the road to working out an international accord on this account. One gains the impression that someone is deliberately trying to drive this important work into an impasse, to remove binary chemical weapons from any sort of control, to begin their production, and to stockpile them in areas where sudden and massive use can be made of them.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the plans to produce and site binary weapons. It has done and does everything possible for the speediest ban of chemical weapons in all varieties and the destruction of existing stocks. At the disarmament conference, the USSR is steadfastly trying to achieve drafting of a international convention that would ban chemical weapons throughout the world. At the same time, it is also ready to attain a solution to this problem on a regional basis, proceeding from the fact that the implementation of such partial measures would contribute to the efforts being undertaken on a world-wide scale. Securing durable peace and strengthening international security demand, with particular insistence, that all channels of the arms race should be blocked, including chemical arms, and that a solid barrier be placed on the path of building up means of mass destruction.

[Announcer] The participants in the press conference then replied to journalists' questions.

[Begin recording] [Fokin] There is a question from Vladimir (Kuzar), correspondent of the paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. What position is allocated to the new generation of chemical weapons in the U.S. military programs? I invite Yuriy Viktorovich Lebedev to reply to this question.

[Lebedev] Binary chemical weapons occupy one of the most important positions in the overall rearmament program of the United States of America. And these weapons and the program for creating them are a national priority. It must be said that chemical weapons in general, and binary weapons in particular, are offensive weapons. Furthermore, U.S. specialists believe that binary chemical weapons could become the main weapons in conducting combat operations with the use of nuclear weapons. But, as with any U.S. offensive weapon, the U.S. is attempting to bring this weapon closer to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. And, of course, as has occurred with other weapons, in doing this, the Pentagon is calculating that not only U.S. troops but the armies of its NATO allies will be equipped with chemical ammunition. This, approximately, is the role and the position of chemical weapons, including binary chemical weapons, in the military programs of the United States of America.

[Fokin] Zagorskiy, a correspondent of PRAVDA, asks: What effect could the appearance of binary weapons and their deployment in Europe have on the course of the talks on banning chemical weapons?

[(Kutovoy)] The transition to the mass production of binary chemical weapons, as envisaged by the United States, contradicts, of course, the efforts of states, of many states, to place an effective international ban on chemical weapons. The creation of binary weapons would potentially extend the circle of chemical components which can be used for the production of chemical weapons. And this would, in turn, increase the danger of the proliferation of chemical weapons, and draw into their production a great number of firms and transnational corporations. Consequently, it would make the problem of control considerably more difficult.

Finally, there is one more important aspect: Experience of holding talks shows that it is far easier to ban a weapon which has not yet been created, which, to be more precise, has not yet become a part of a country's arsenal. It is far more difficult to withdraw it from a country's arsenal, to take it out of production, to exclude it, to remove it from the equipment of the respective armies.

[Kalyagin] Kalyagin, Central Television. The United States frequently gives the assurance that binary chemical weapons are no differnt from traditional chemical weapons and, consequently, that their deployment would bring no new elements into the present military balance. How do you evaluate this assertion? [end recording]

[Announcer] Major General Kuntsevich replies to the question.

[Begin Kuntsevich recording] American political and military figures are publicizing binary weapons as a normal variety of chemical weapons. I shcuild like to stress that this is a premeditated evaluation. Binary weapons are, in fact, a fundamentally new type of chemical weapon. The binary concept springs from the possibility of obtaining quickly new molecular structures of poisonous substances; that is, of changing the final poisonous substances, overcoming intelligence, treatment, and protection systems. This means putting the opponent in a defenseless position in the face of the new weapon. Finally, it is possible to strike individual ethnic groups selectively.

In principle, it is possible to carry out a strike against ethnic groups according to command. The possibilities of producing and possessing these weapons are facilitated significantly. Undoubtedly, all this leads to a violation and overestimation of the present balance of forces.

[David, in English with superimposed Russian translation] Mike David, of DAILY WORLD, United States. [end recording]

[Announcer] DAILY WORLD, United States. What consequences, in your opinion, will the decision to produce binary weapons in the United States have on the Geneva talks? Yevgeniy Grigoryevich (Kutovoy) replies.

[Begin recording] [Kutovoy] First of all, of course, it is difficult to foretell what issues will make up the agenda of the coming summit-level conference in Geneva. At the same time, issues of guaranteeing security occupy a central place in the policy of the Soviet Union, and these issues are connected with the solution of the problem of the reduction and the limitation of all forms and all types of armaments. Thus one can expect that at the forthcoming meeting the set of problems of strengthening security, including the issues of reducing armaments, will be examined.

[Name indistinct of NEWSWEEK, in English, with superimposed Russian translation] Could you please tell us what kind of chemical weapons the Soviet Union produces? [end recording]

[Announcer] Could you tell us what chemical arms are being produced in the Soviet Union? Are you planning the production of new forms of chemical arms in the USSR?

[Begin recording] [Kuntsevich] The Soviet Union, in reply to the escalation of chemical weapons, will certainly have to think about having a corresponding equivalent. But the Soviet Union is a powerful state, which possesses a high scientific-technical and production potential, and, therefore, its equivalent does not obligatorily have to belong to the chemical sphere. It could be conventional or other types of arms.

[Name indistinct, CTK correspondent, in Russian] Czechoslovak Press Agency. Could you please talk in more detail about the Soviet Union's position in relation to the proposal from the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR to set up a chemcial-weapons-free zone in central Europe?

[Kutovoy] The Soviet Union supports the initiative of the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR to set up a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe. It regards this initiative as a contribution to the joint efforts aimed at delivering the peoples of the European Continent from the chemical threat. I would remind you once again that the Soviet Union -- as was emphasized by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his talk with Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD and minister president of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia -- would be ready, in the event of such a zone being set up in Central Europe, and in conformity with its foreign policy principles, to guarantee and to respect the status of this zone. Such a guarantee would come into effect were the United States, for its part, to act in an analogous manner. [end recording]

[Announcer] The participants in the press conference replied to other questions from the journalists.

FUNDS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION IN U.S. APPROVED

LD190641 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 19 TASS -- The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has voted to grant more than 8,000 million dollars to the Pentagon next financial year for military construction. A bill to this effect assigns large funds for the modernization of old U.S. military bases and for the construction of new ones in the United States and in the territories of other states. The bill also comprises 52 million dollars for the construction of auxiliary facilities in Wyoming and Nebraska which are necessary for the deployment of MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles.

U.S. 'THREAT' TO CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

LD192104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Washington: Claims to the Role of Lord of the Hemisphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS) -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Twenty years ago on 20 September, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress passed a resolution approving unilateral U.S. interference, with the use of force, in the internal affairs of any state in the western hemisphere if Washington considers that there is a "threat" of Communists coming to power in that country. With references to such a "threat" the U.S. ruling clique is, in essence, trying to cover up its policy of open interference in Latin America and Central America and its hegemonist claims to rule the western hemisphere as it does its own states. This resolution has not been lying like a dead weight in the Congress archives all these years. During the present administration it has literally turned into a combative program of economic and military repressions by the United States against the governments it dislikes in the region. Over the past 5 years, the Washington administration has not only been constantly interfering in the affairs of one or another state in the hemisphere, but has also been pursuing the aims of direct military overthrow of governments in a number of countries.

For instance, American troops crucified tiny Grenada, announcing to the world that it had threatened the security of the United States. For how many years now has Washington been terrorizing the Nicaraguan people and threatening Cuba? And yet the western hemisphere is not the property of the United States.

To achieve its ends the present administration makes particularly wide use today of far from covert CIA operations gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries, and reactionary regimes which it provides with cash, weapons, and other means for the organization of armed provocations and invasions. During a recent conversation in the White House with the local newspaper editors, President Reagan declared that his administration "continues its support for the 'contras'". No secret is made of this fact in Washington and it has effectively assumed the functions of operational headquarters for the undeclared war against Nicaragua being waged by 'contra' forces. According to the U.S. press, the U.S. National Security Council exercises direct command over the operations of the mercenaries. In the first 4 years of its administration, the U.S. Government provided the Nicaraguan mercenaries with $80 million.

To this sum must be added another $27 million for so-called "non-military aid". This term is used as a cover for supplying the mercenaries with equipment, means of transporting gangs, medicines, dressings, and so on -- all necessary as back-up for armed raids.

The "communist threat" in the Western Hemisphere has been thought up by the Washington leaders to give them a free hand to pursue their policy of state terrorism and to justify their close links with reactionary regimes. Let us recall the anti-communist hysteria that was used to cover the bloody Pinochet coup in Chile. The state of emergency has not been lifted for 12 years there -- there you have a specimen and ideal of Washington democracy which Washington wants to foist on the whole of the western hemisphere.

In light of the Congress resolution mentioned above, other countries in the region may become the victims of American aggression and blackmail at any time. It is just a question of Washington's aims coming to maturity. Along with Nicaragua, Jamaica, Barbados, and Dominica are subjected to political, military, and economic pressure. On Antigua and Barbuda, the Pentagon intends to build a military base for its interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force". If the administration does not achieve its goals through politics or diplomacy it applies armed force.

TASS ON USSR-U.S. HOUSING COMMISSION SESSION

LD171706 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- The Soviet-U.S. joint commission on cooperation in housing and other types of construction has formulated at its fourth session, which ended here today, the specific areas in which Soviet and U.S. building organisations will conduct their joint development studies in 1985-1989. The Soviet delegation was led at the session by Sergey Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction, the U.S. delegation -- by Samuel Riley Pierce, U.S. secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

In the years ahead, Soviet and American specialists will join efforts in such key directions as design and construction technology, engineering facilities systems, building materials and structural elements, the technology of erecting buildings in seismic regions, complex climatic and geological conditions, and town and settlement planning.

The session pointed out that at their preliminary meetings the two countries' specialists had carried out a good deal of useful work to draw up joint programmes and dratts and laid out the real foundation for maintaining mutually advantageous cooperation and producing concrete practical results.

With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation and expediting the application of the obtained results in design and construction the participants in the session have recommended the six working groups, in operation within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. commission, that they focus their efforts on tackling the technical problems, in the solution of which the two countries showed mutual interest. To this end, the sides will exchange delegations and experts to study the experience in design, construction and production of building materials, gained in the USSR and the United States, and will also hold joint conferences, symposia and seminars.

The next session of the Soviet-U.S. joint commission for cooperation in the housing and other types of construction is scheduled to be held in Washington in summer 1986.

DEMICHEV CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

Museum Tours, Reception

LD171641 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, who is staying here on an official visit, continues to familiarize himself with the country. Today P. Demichev visited the famous Gekoso art gallery, which maintains extensive contacts with the USSR. At the initiative of Gekoso, big exhibitions of works by Russian masters have been organized in Japan. They include Repin, Ayvazovskiy, and Kramskoy.

P. Demichev also acquainted himself with an exhibition of traditional Japanese painting at the Yamatane Museum. The Yamatane Museum also actively participates in the development of cultural contacts between the two countries. It arranged a showing of its pictures in the Leningrad Ermitazh and the Aleksandr Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan, arranged a reception today in honor of P. Demichev, which was attended by famous masters of culture and art of Japan, eminent political figures, members of parliament, leaders of the foreign ministry, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of business circles and the broad public of the country.

Minister of Education Meeting

LD181305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, who is in Japan on an official visit, met today with Hikaru Matsunaga, Japanese minister of education. A conversation took place during the meeting in which H. Matsunaga spoke in favor of the further development of a bilateral exchange in the fields of education, science, and culture. He noted the great influence of Soviet and Russian culture and art, and the popularity of the Russian language in Japan. There are presently 132 Russian language departments at Japanese higher educational establishments.

Demichev conveyed to Hikaru Matsunaga an official invitation to pay a visit to the Soviet Union which was accepted with gratitude. Taking part in the conversation was Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to Japan.

In the afternoon, Demichev made a familiarization trip around Tokyo and visited the Seiko Denshikogyo works which produces electronic machinery.

Japan Departure

LD191107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, who was in Japan on an official visit, left for home today. In the course of the visit, he met and had conversations with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe, prominent figures of culture and art, and representatives of the country's public.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS MEET WITH JSP DELEGATION

LD182055 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 18 TASS -- Averting nuclear war, preventing space militarization and struggling for a total ban on chemical weapons are the key tasks of our times, to which people in the USSR attach particular importance, said Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, today while addressing a meeting of Soviet scientists, members of the Scientific Council on the Study of Peace and Disarmament Problems, with a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] led by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the party Central Executive Committee.

Academician Fedoseyev said that Soviet scientists, like the entire Soviet people, are worried over Japan's moves to build up its military potential. The global strategy of the U.S. Administration, which is aimed at uniting the United States, Western Europe and Japan into a certain military force to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries, is seen more and more clearly.

"We are very interested in ensuring peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific and, therefore, we constantly declare for improving the political climate between the USSR and Japan," the Soviet scientists stressed.

The problem of ensuring security is real, but it cannot be solved by means of efforts in the military field, said Oleg Bykov, deputy director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The quest for ways to resolve the problem should be conducted in the political direction. Soviet scientists vigorously advocate cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples in all spheres, The scientist emphasized.

The head of the Japanese delegation agreed that cooperation of scientists in urgent issues is necessary and useful. In his opinion, the Japanese Government's stand for building up armaments impedes this cooperation.

Masashi Ishibashi stressed that the Japan Socialist Party, abiding by the concept of "unarmed neutrality," is working for preventing Japan from being converted into a major military power and for getting the country to pursue the policy of peace, neutrality and friendly cooperation with all countries and to advocate the settlement of all issues by peaceful means.

The participants in the meeting expressed common views on a number of international problems, specifically, on the need to settle the situation on the Korean Peninsula. They regarded as a positive fact the improvement of relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

WEINBERGER CANCELS JAPAN TRIP; DISAGREEMENTS CITED

LD190722 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 19 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has pointedly declined a visit to Japan. The cancellation of the visit which

Washington for a long time already has been insisting on expansion of purchases of U.S. military equipment by Tokyo and on an increase in Japan's military expenditures. The Pentagon has apparently regarded as insufficient the decision taken by the Japanese Government yesterday to spend an unprecedented sum -- more than 18,000,000 million yen -- for another five-year programme for an arms build-up.

The United States wants to impose new billions-worth arms deals upon Japan, thereby expecting to reduce U.S. record-high trade deficit.

U.S. PRESSURES JAPAN TO BUILD UP DEFENSE

LD181455 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 18 TASS -- Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has categorically stated upon his arrival in Tokyo that the United States demanded further increase in Japan's military spending. Japan, he said, can, must and will do more to ensure its security. He underscored that the Japanese Government was duty bound to observe the commitments to build-up its military potential.

Several U.S. Administration officials, including Vice President George Bush and Defense Secetary Caspar Weinberger, have recently voiced demands for Japan's rush militarization.

ROK, DPRK HOLD TALKS ON THEATER EXCHANGE

PM160712 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "KCNA Agency Report"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep -- As the KCNA agency has reported, representatives of the North and the South have returned respectively to Pyongyang and Seoul today. They were carrying out preparations for an exchange of performances by artistic collectives, which will take place from 20 through 23 September this year, and reciprocal trips by relatives.

These measures will be held in accordance with an agreement by the Red Cross societies of the DPRK and South Korea and are timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the motherland's liberation. During the meetings of the sides' representatives questions of the technical backup for the forth coming concerts were discussed and measures were laid down for holding them. Performances by DPRK artists will be given on the stage of a Seoul theater, and those by South Korean artists, at a large theater in Pyongyang.

U.S. REGIONAL NUCLEAR POLICY TERMED 'HYPOCRISY'

LD191855 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Washington's Hypocrisy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes: The Indian press has described the call for stopping the nuclear arms race in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent, made during their talks in New Delhi by Michael Armacost, U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, and Donald Fortier, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, as an instance of blatant hypocrisy.

The American officials suggested that India and Pakistan launch a joint regional initiative to ward off nuclear rivalry in South Asia.

Hypocritical is indeed the right adjective to describe the American proposal, couched in fine-sounding words about peace and the need to prevent nuclear confrontation between India and Pakistan.

For it is Washington's direct connivance that has helped Islamabad stubbornly further its effort to acquire a nuclear bomb of its own. It is in the United States, according to press reports, that a large group of Pakistani nuclear physicists has been trained. It is an American firm that has supplied Pakistan with its first nuclear reactor. And it is also from the United States that Pakistan has got sophisticated electronic devices, equipment and technologies needed to develop nuclear weapons.

The U.S. connivance has enabled Islamabad to create a nuclear industry of its own. Uranium enrichment is proceeding at full tilt at Kahut, heavy water is being produced in Multan, and nuclear bomb components are going off assembly lines in Karachi and other cities. According to American experts themselves, the Pakistanis have already brought all individual nuclear bomb components to operational readiness, tested the detonator and are now capable of making four to five nuclear bombs a year, each of which with the yield of the A-bomb which flattened Hiroshima. The Pentagon has also taken care of delivery vehicles: Pakistan has received from the United States under a bilateral agreement newest American F-17 fighter-bombers capable of dealing nuclear strikes at targets deep in the territories of neighbouring countries, including, which is something that Pakistani generals do not conceal, cities, ports, factories and other important facilities in India.

India's stand is totally different: It has persistently pursued a program for developing a nuclear power industry of its own and pressed for using nuclear energy only in peaceful purposes and is not going, as the official spolesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry has reaffirmed after conversations with the American visitors, to make nuclear weapons.

This is why India has rejected the American "regional initiative" proposal which in effect equates two totally different objectives -- the Indian program for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the Pakistani program for acquiring nuclear weapons.

Peaceful and goodneighbourly relations between India and Pakistan and security in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent can only be facilitated by blocking the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan and that country's ongoing militarization with ready help from Washington.

Indian Concern Expressed

LD171312 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, September 17 TASS -- India has again pointed to the USA that it does not take adequate steps to prevent Pakistan from developing nuclear weapons. At a meeting here between Indian Secretary for Foreign Affairs Romesh Bhandari and U.S. Under-Secretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost and Donald Fortier, one of the special assistants to the U.S. President, the Indian representative expressed, on behalf of his government, deep concern over the fact that the programme now carried out by the Islamabad regime is aimed at developing nuclear weapons.

It was stated to representatives of the American Administration who had come here for a brief visit, that the United States could play a great part in preventing Pakistan from advancing along this path. In this connection local observers recall that during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the USA in June this year, the Indian prime minister stressed repeatedly that India expects the United States to take vigorous actions to preclude the possibility of Pakistan getting nuclear weapons. But Washington actually continues conniving at Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, a fact which threatens to aggravate seriously the situation in the region.

KARMAL ADDRESSES SUPREME JIRGAH OPENING

PM171025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA special correspondent and TASS report: "Jirgah Has Opened; B. Karmal's Speech]

[Text] (Abu), 15 Sep -- The state flags of the DRA are fluttering beneath the soft September sun, national music is being played and men circle rhythmically as they dance to the drumbeats -- the atmosphere of a folk festival reigns on the territory of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. The Supreme Jirgah [all-Afghan council) of representatives of the tribes living in the DRA's border provinces has ceremonially opened here.

The fully-empowered envoys of the Pushtuns, Baluchis, Nurestanis, and other tribes and ethnic groups have gathered in the capital to discuss fundamental questions of the DRA's domestic and foreign policy. Over 2,000 delegates will examine problems of strengthening and defending the Republic's border and struggling against the undeclared war unleashed against democratic Afghanistan by imperialism and the regional reaction.

The Supreme Jirgah was addressed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The creation of the PDPA was a very major event in our country's contemporary history, B. Karmal said. From the first days of its creation it has consistently come out for peace and security in the country and region and throughout the world, for freedom and national independence, and for social justice. The party's activity is the embodiment of the age-old aspirations of the entire working people. Life has convincingly proven that the people and the party are united. Since the April Revolution the PDPA has increased ninefold and now numbers about 140,000 people in its ranks.

But, from the outset the April Revolution encountered a number of serious obstacles, some of which were connected with the country's extreme backwardness.

Under these conditions, international imperialism headed by the United States and the regional reaction and the internal counterrevolution immediately tried to prevent the implementation of the tasks projected by the party and began armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

The main gain of the revolution, B. Karmal said, is the establishment of the revolutionary power of the working people and the creation of a new political system in which the PDPA acts as the determining, guiding, and organizing force. The national fatherland front created in the DRA unites all of the country's working people and progressive forces.

Seeking to destroy the Afghan people's revolutionary gains, their enemies are trying to undermine our economy. But despite these intrigues the working people are achieving good results on the civilian front. The national economy is gradually being set up. The state sector is being strengthened. With the assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union and the other socialist countries dozens of new economic establishments have been constructed.

Some 320,000 peasant families have received plots of land from the people's authorities. Workers' wages have increased substantially. The state has assumed the solution of important questions like education and the construction of housing, hospitals, polyclinics, and kindergartens.

Since the victory of the April Revolution, U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists, Pakistan's militarist circles and the reactionary forces of Iran have been openly pursuing an aggressive anti-Afghan policy, he said. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render our people selfless and vitally important aid at the hardest and most critical moments of its history. As long as our country is threatened by imperialism and reaction we will ask the USSR not to withdraw its limited contingent of troops. But, as soon as the aggressive intervention in our country's affairs ceases, as soon as firm international guarantees of its security are given, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return home.

The whole world knows the principles of our peace-loving foreign policy, B. Karmal continued. It is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. The DRA advocates peace and detente in the region and throughout the world. Unfortunately, some countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, are not only failing to display a good-neighbor attitude but are stepping up their hostile actions against the Afghan people. The United States and other imperialist states have supplied the counterrevolutionaries with the most sophisticated weapons, including chemical weapons, worth over $1 billion.

The DRA, the Afghan leader stressed, has put forward specific proposals for the political settlement of all questions surrounding Afghanistan. We are always prepared for talks with goodwill. Now it is up to Iran and Pakistan.

Pointing out that under the conditions of the continuing undeclared war against Afghanistan the defense and consolidation of borders should become the patriotic duty of the entire people, B. Karmal set the representatives of the border tribes a specific program for safeguarding the security of the DRA's borders.

The participants in the Supreme Jirgah embarked on a discussion of B. Karmal's speech.

PRK SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL ON TALKS TO UN WELCOMED

BK191123 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The PRK government recently put forward an initiative for a rapid settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem and national reconcilitation, and this has been presented in a message from PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen to the UN secretary general.

According to our commentator Vladimir Korolov, in fact no problem exists for the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people resolved their problem when the Pol Pot clique was toppled. During their oppressive rule, the Pol Pot clique killed more than one-third of the Cambodian people. The so-called Cambodian problem was created by unfriendly countries. As everyone has noted, these countries have been angry with changes in the PRK.

Changes and development in the PRK have been very impressive. Cambodian towns have been revived from ashes, and there are many people in the streets in various towns. Enterprises and factories have been opened and resumed production. At school one hears children's voices, and there are 2 million students in Camboida. This is the pride of the Cambodian people. Cambodia's peasants have produced quite good crops. The Cambodian people have elected their national assembly and formed a government which exercises power throughout the country. These accomplishments have been achieved after the Pol Pot regime turned the country into ruins. Cambodia, which was revived, now has freedom. This, however, has been an obstacle for others.

The Pol Pot remnants have made trouble so that the Cambodian people cannot live in peace. They have infiltrated into PRK territory, staging subversion and armed provocations against the PRK. Facing this situation, the PRK Government has sought support from Vietnam, and the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia is at the PRK Government's demand. These Vietnamese troops have helped the fraternal Cambodian people in defending their peaceful life.

Cambodia, together with Vietnam and Laos have put forward concrete proposals to peacefully settle the situation. The PRK Government has now expressed its readiness to open talks with other Khmer political forces on the basis of elimination of danger from outside and this will be followed by general elections after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from the republic. Comrade Hun Sen's message to the UN secretary general noted that such talks cannot be held unless the representatives of the Pol Pot clique are completely eliminated from the political scene, since the clique was responsible for the massacre of over 3 million Cambodians.

The position of the PRK is a stand of goodwill, and shows the self-confidence of the PRK.

KADAR TO VISIT USSR 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

PM191527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "J. Kadar's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP will make a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in the next few days at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

YUGOSLAV ENVOY DISCUSSES TRADE WITH ARKHIPOV

LD191719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, met today with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed current problems in and ways to develop Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation. In particular, Soviet deliveries of power-generating raw materials to Yugoslav industry were discussed.

IZVESTIYA CITES POLISH OFFICIAL ON 'SUBVERSION'

PM171311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview With the Newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep -- The normalization of the internal political situation in Poland does not suit the forces in the West which are fueling international tension and pursuing "cold war" era policy toward the socialist countries.

In an attempt to aggravate the situation on the eve of the Polish Sejm elections, Western special services are increasing their espionage and subversive activity against Poland. This was stated by W. Pozoga, Polish vice minister of internal affairs, in an interview with the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

In the last few months, W. Pozoga reported, numerous cases have come to light of Polish borders and border regions, communications, and industrial installations being photographed. In addition, the Western special services have been doing their utmost to monitor public opinion and find out the population's mood. Western intelligence displays special interest in research by Polish sociologists. Various kinds of meetings are arranged for them and, though an overwhelming majority of representatives of the country's scientific circles are aware of this kind of activity, the Western special services sometimes achieve their goal. A typical example of so-called sociological research is the compilation of various kinds of surveys. Thus, the subversive Radio Free Europe has for many years been using paid informants to distribute questionnaires among Polish citizens working in Polish missions in the West. The results of these surveys are used to amend anti-Polish propaganda. But most frequently they are used for espionage purposes. Recently, via the antisocialist underground the special services have been distributing "questionnaires" concerning the activity of trade unions at enterprises which, it is alleged, are necessary to "combat the new Polish trade unions." This survey is a typical example of espionage activity.

The interest displayed by the NATO special services in the public mood in Poland always increases on the eve of important events. As the Sejm elections scheduled for 13 October approach, the number of meetings between diplomats from NATO country embassies accredited in Warsaw and enemies of socialism in Poland have increased perceptibly. In the first half of this year, there were more such contacts than in the whole of last year.

The Western special services, the vice minister continued, are lavishly financing the activity of socialism's enemies in Poland. For example, it costs them several thousand dollars a month to pay Bujak, one of the leaders of the former "Solidarity." The standard of living of such people causes amazement even amont Western representatives. A reporter from the Austrian newspaper KURIER who recently visited the home of the priest Jankowski, who is known for his extremist rather than for his religious views, was amazed to find that the holy "father" drives an air-conditioned Mercedes and has costly antique dishes and furniture in his home.

W. Pozoga went on to point out that, without the West, its money, and its espionage equipment and without the publicity provided by the Western press and subversive centers, the so-called "Temporary Coordinating Commission" of "Solidarity", operating underground, would have died a natural death long ago. The "commission" receives instructions from its Western "bosses" according to all the rules of espionage and sabotage. The antisocialist underground in Poland is equipped with modern microcomputer equipment for two-way communication and makes use of ciphers and cryptography -- that is, the usual arsenal of intelligence services. The West finances the enemies of socialism in Poland not only directly, but also via intermediaries, for example via the so-called "Solidarity" coordinating bureau in Brussels, which is subordinate to the CIA. The same applies to a certain P. Jeglinski, manager of the SPOTKANIE publishing house in Paris, which is financed by the CIA and French intelligence.

The not unknown J. Giedroyc, publisher of the emigre anti-Polish magazine KULTURA, also receives money from the same source, the American "national foundation for Radio Free Europe." And Geremek, Walesa's former political adviser, receives a generous "stipend" of between DM8,000 and 20,000 from the subversive "Wissenschaft Kollege" organization in West Berlin.

The vice minister stressed that, in the period of preparations for the elections to Poland's Sejm, Western radio stations have stepped up their anti-Polish propaganda. Not only Radio Free Europe, and VOA, but also Deutsche Welle, the BBC, and Radio France Internationale are taking part in it. A special group has been set up at Radio Free Europe, responsible for coordinating anti-Polish propaganda and the operations of the antisocialist underground. In the period before the elections, the special services plan to stage a number of provocative actions in Poland and abroad, its borders, including attacks on Catholic churches in Poland and on foreign "bureaus" of the former "Solidarity," the "abduction" of Radio Free Europe employees, and the staging of a "dramatic" hunger strike outside the building of a Polish Embassy, The aim of these vile provocations is clear: First carry them out, then create an anti-Polish propaganda ballyhoo and accuse the Polish authorities of organizing these provocations. Our task is to prevent this, the Polish vice minister of internal affairs stated.

FIRST NUCLEAR POWER STATION IN POLAND DESCRIBED

PM111121 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 3

[APN correspondent O. Spirin dispath under the rubric "Facets of Integration": "Farewell to Kartozyno"]

[Text] "Zarnowiec" - Warsaw -- The history of the village of Kartozyno, located on the banks of the large Zarnowieckie lake in Poland, goes back 700 years. Poles and Kashubians have lived here for centuries. The landscape here is beautiful: forests, copses, hills, knolls, and lakes, and the waves of the Baltic lapping, literally, a few kilometers away.

The construction of Poland's first nuclear power station has started here.

There are now over 350 nuclear power stations in the world, and practice shows that stations working on nuclear fuel are reliable, clean, and durable and that the future belongs to them.

Why is the first Polish nuclear power station being built beside Lake Zarnowieckie? Ryszard Sobczak, first deputy director of the construction project, recounts:

"First, it is near to the major centers of Gdansk, Gydnia, Szczecin, and a number of other cities with a developed shipbuilding industry requiring considerable quantities of electricity; second, there is a large freshwater lake from which water can be drawn to cool the reactor; and third, there is a water storage station operating nearby which provides current when there is a shortfall -- primarily during the evenings.

"We embarked on the construction of the AES 3 years ago," Comrade Ryszard continues. "Then various social and consumer projects, housing, and hostels also started to be built. We are currently building blocks that will provide 1,200 apartments in the city of Wejherowo, located a few kilometers from the lake. As for providing the people with work, we are assuming that some of them will work at Wejherowo's enterprises and some at the AES. We are now employing around 6,000 people. We are also thinking of the future -- we are building an apartment block for Soviet specialists, who are not yet very numerous but will increase in number when the installation of the station's equipment starts.

"Our station, which has been named 'Zarnowiec,' was planned by two organizations: the Leningrad department of 'Atomteploenergoproyekt' and Warsaw's 'Energoprojekt.' Equipment deliveries have been distributed in the following manner: We are obtaining the main circulation pump from the Soviet Union and the BBER-440 reactors, which are produced on Soviet license, from Czechoslovakia. We are supplying home-produced Polish steam generators, pressure stabilizers, and turbines. The station itself will comprise four power units each generating 465 megawatts. It is planned to commission the first power unit in 1990, and the construction of the station will be entirely completed in 1994. The capacity of the AES will be 1,860 megawatts. Is that a lot or a little? The electricity produced by Zarnowiec will amount to 8-9 percent of all the electricity produced in Poland. And that is a great deal...."

I went down to the bottom of the excavated area with Georgiy Gavrish, leader of the designers' inspection group from "Atomteploenergoproyekt." It is hard to imagine that in a few years' time a huge station building will rise above the spot where we are standing.

Georgiy Gavrish tells me:

"At the moment, there are only seven of us Soviet specialists on site here; it's a small collective. We work in close contact with our Polish colleagues and have fine, genuinely good, human relations with them. We try to resolve all questions -- and they cannot be avoided at a construction site -- in a businesslike way and in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding...."

One of the main problems facing the construction workers is not to harm or mutilate the environment. Every one understands that the felling of forests and the pollution of water and soil lead to irreversible losses. But understanding alone is not enough. Action is needed.

At the construction site action is being taken. For instance, last year a large student detachment came here from the Soviet Union and engaged in quite unusual work: It covered the walls of a ditch with turf. And the grass took root. Needless to say, areas of the excavation trench where construction work is over have been turfed.

Another problem is to maintain the lake itself. The fact is that when the station starts working at full capacity, warm water will flow into the lake. It is not a question of radioactivity, for there will be none. But the warm water will cause a rapid development of water weeds and reeds and the lake may simply become choked. That is why plans are already afoot to introduce the grass carp, which is fond of water plants, from the USSR.

And what about Kartozyno? Some of its inhabitants have received substantial financial compensation for their plots. A small settlement about 6 km from the construction site has been built for those who have decided to stay in the area. Large two-story apartment blocks and other stone-built amenity buildings have been conscientiously constructed. I asked Jan Pokrywka, an old peasant, what life was like at the new place, and got the reply "bardzo dobrze" -- "very good." Could he have dreamed just some 3 years ago that the state would build him this beautiful apartment, and for free?

Of course, it was sad to bid farewell to the old Kartozyno. But that feeling did not cross the threshold of the new apartment and the new life.

WORK ON SOVIET-POLISH GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

AU180904 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Report signed 'Wodz']

[Excerpts] Work on the construction of the Kobryn-Briest-Warsaw gas pipeline, which will have a total length of 269 km, is proceeding efficiently.

The investments game is being played for high stakes. Gas supplies from the USSR so far, supplmenting Polish production, amount to 6 billion cubic meters. Yet our needs are considerably greater. We are due to receive increased quantities of gas according to the 1983 agreement signed between the Polish and USSR Governments. We will receive an extra 2 billion cubic meters because of our performance of a series of investment projects in the USSR. The first billion cubic meters should arrive along the new pipeline as soon as next year. It has already been included in next year's fuel and energy account.

The Kobryn-Briest-Warsaw pipeline is another example of Polish-Soviet cooperation. It also possesses international significance. At a time when some Western countries have imposed economic restrictions on Poland, the Soviet Union is permitting us the procurement of many raw materials and much equipment. Thanks to this, our industrial production is rising. Deliveries of Soviet piping and equipment is permitting a rapid construction of the pipeline. The gas transmitted this way will permit increased production of fertilizers and plastics. Thanks to increased gas supplies this winter, there should be no repetition of the situation of last January and February, when steelworks and chemical plants had to halt production temporarily because of a gas shortage.

POLISH-SOVIET AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS

LD172212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] In Moscow, a delegation led by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski held talks on the further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the area of agriculture and food economy. Decisions have been made to jointly build potato processing plants. The first such plant with a capacity of 300,000 metric tons of potatoes is to be built in Poland. Decisions have also been made concerning cooperation in the production of minitractors for agriculture. Issues of mutual exchange of agricultural products were also discussed.

POLAND, USSR SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

For Polish media coverage of the visit to Poland by Soviet Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, including the signing of a long-term comprehensive program of Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation, Marchuk's remarks at the signing ceremony, and Marchuk's 19 September meeting with Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Poland section of the 20 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

RUSAKOV MEETS VISITING ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW190811 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Catrinescu, first deputy chief of the Organization Section of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 12-17 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS NOTES PEACE PROPOSALS OF CSSR CATHOLIC GROUP

LD190949 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, September 19 TASS -- "In the year of the fortieth anniversary of the end of one of the greatest wars in the history of mankind, whose brunt was borne by the Soviet Union, the USSR continues its efforts to prevent war. Its new peace proposals, supported by the socialist countries, are aimed at strengthening peace and international security," says a statement published today by the Federal Presidium of Pacem in Terris, a movement of Catholic priests in Czechoslovakia.

The peoples of the world want peace and therefore they gladly and hopefully received the new Soviet peace initiatives, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, the statement says. The churchmen united within the Pacem in Terris movement, fully support the Soviet initiatives and reject American plans for the militarisation of space. "Any steps in this direction can only bring a new war nearer," the clergymen said, stressing that they have great hopes for the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva.

In their statements the clergymen also express support for the proposal of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, addressed to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, for holding talks to achieve agreement on the establishment in Europe of a zone free from nuclear weapon. "Such an agreement," the statement says, "would help preserve the most sacred gift, life on earth."

FRG'S REJECTION OF CHEMICAL-FREE ZONE VIEWED

LD182139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 18 Sep 85

["On a Dangerous Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TAFF) -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

It has become the 'norm' for senior representatives of official Bonn to welcome any move by the United States or NATO leading to a further spiralling of the arms race and whipping up tension in central Europe. The result of this course has been that, in addition to the U.S. Pershing II's already sited in the FRG, a further 96 cruise missiles will shortly appear in that country. Thus one more step has been taken toward saturating a West Germany that has already been turned into a gigantic NATO nuclear-missile arsenal with weapons of mass destruction.

Also indicative in this connection is Bonn's benevolence toward the highly dangerous plans to stockpile U.S. chemical weapons in the country.

While giving the green light for implementation of military programs drawn up across the ocean, official Bonn, at the same time is, rejecting out-of-hand practically all the peace initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at military detente in the old world. Wolfgang Schaeuble (Christian Democratic Union), a minister in the Federal Chancellor's Office, made a statement in Bonn on 17 September in which he turned down the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR that negotiations should begin with the FRG regarding the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

According to Schaeuble, the Federal Government does not detect in this proposal "an opportunity to strengthen FRG security and to increase stability in Europe." In the minister's logic it is precisely a constant build-up of armaments that is determined by the "optimum path", which leads to a strengthening of FRG security. Schaeuble's statement that the FRG authorities are, it turns out, striving for a ban on chemical weapons on a global scale indeed looks quite strange.

But this "striving", as Bonn's real deeds show, does not go beyond words. It is clearly not ready for concrete actions in a constructive spirit, as proposed by Berlin and Prague. But to travel in the wake of U.S. and NATO policy is quite another matter and is "Bonn's fashion".

FRG'S RAU NOMINATED TO BE CHANCELLOR

LD182057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 17 Sep 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Bonn session of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) Executive Committee nominated Johannes Rau as the party's candidate for the post of chancellor of the Federal Republic in the upcoming election. Permit me to acquaint you briefly with the biography of this prominent West German politician.

Johannes Rau was born in 1931 in the industrial town of Wuppertal, in the Ruhr, into the family of a priest. He studied publishing, and for many years was in charge of the literary editing of the evangelical youth publishing house. He joined the SPD in 1958. Since 1982 he has been deputy chairman of this party.

For many years he has been the minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, the most heavily populated and highly industrialized land. He enjoys great prestige and popularity throughout West Germany. He is regarded as a highly dynamic politician, and a brilliant orator. Recently, STERN conducted a public opinion poll in the country. The poll showed that if an election for the post of chancellor were held now, Rau would win 43 percent of the votes, while Helmut Kohl, the present chancellor, would take only 32 percent.

During his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Rau was received by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The two men declared themselves in favor of further developing Soviet-West German cooperation based on the Moscow Treaty.

Johannes Rau's candidacy for the post of West German chancellor should be endorsed at the SPD congress, which is planned for August next year.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO CONTINUES USSR VISIT, HOLIDAY

Confers With Gorbachev

LD191647 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto, who has come to the Soviet Union on a working visit and to vacation at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed prospects of the further development of Soviet-Finnish relations and also a number of ripe international problems at the solution of which both states are directing their efforts.

The intent further to base Soviet-Finnish cooperation on long-term, principled factors ensuring the immutability of the line of friendship and trust in any international conditions was confirmed. Specially emphasised in this connection was the unpassing importance of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The prolongation of this treaty to the beginning of the 21st century confirmed the viability of all of its principles and provisions and reliably guaranteed the prospects of Soviet-Finnish good neighbourhood.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto expressed the view that a further deepening of political cooperation, equal ties in the trade, economic, cultural arena would accord with the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. It was stressed that friendship and mutual trust, which have become determining features of Soviet-Finnish relations, should be protected with care by joint efforts for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

When views on international problems were exchanged the sides confirmed the need to vigorously press for eliminating the war danger, curbing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, preventing the militarisation of outer space, facilitating in every way the development of the peaceful cooperation of all states, and bringing interstate relations back to the channel of detente and mutual trust.

President Mauno Koivisto spoke highly of the new foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union which has unilaterally introduced a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests, calling on the United States to follow suit, and proposed to include in the agenda of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly the question of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Nonmilitarization.

It was noted that the meeting in Helsinki of the ministers of foreign affairs of countries that took part in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation had confirmed that all the principles recorded ten years in the Final Act fully remain in force. It is especially necessary now in the interests of peace and the security of Europe's peoples to multiply the efforts of all states in developing cooperation both on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The USSR and Finland will work actively in this direction.

Finland's efforts directed at strengthening security and stability in the north of Europe were positively assessed from the Soviet side. Readiness was stated to facilitate the keeping of that area out of the sphere of international tension and conflicts. Finland's proposal to declare the European north a nuclear-free zone acquires increased topicality in this connection.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto declared for continuing the practice of personal contacts between the leaders of the USSR and Finland which makes it possible to discuss and solve principled questions of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and find coinciding approaches to questions of strengthening peace and international security.

President Mauno Koivisto confirmed the invitation to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

A dinner in honour of Mauno Koivisto and his wife was held in the Kremlin alter in the day. The dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko with their wives, as well as Soviet and Finnish officials.

Leaves for Baku Holiday

LD200656 Moscow TASS International service in Russian 0633 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, today left Moscow for Baku. He has been in the Soviet Union since Wednesday on a working visit and on holiday at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The guest was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by other officials.

USSR, FINLAND EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

LD182113 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 18 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing by the two countries of an agreement on the Soviet Union's renunciation of the rights to use the Porkkala-Udd territory for a naval base and withdrawal of Soviet troops from that territory.

The act of a pre-term return of the Porkkala-Udd territory, the message runs, was a manifestation of the Soviet Union's profound respect for and confidence in the people of Finland, their state leadership, who firmly headed for the consolidation and comprehensive development of qualitatively new relations with Finland's eastern neighbour.

The Prokkala-Udd agreement was signed simultaneously with the first pre-term prolongation of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Freindship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, dated 1948. That fundamental document became a firm foundation of the good-neighbourly cooperation between the USSR and Finland, a major factor of consolidating peace, preserving stability and tranquility in the north of Europe and in the whole of the European Continent.

The people of Finland will keep firm in their memory the Soviet Union's peaceability which evidenced the purposeful striving for relaxation of tension in Europe, runs a message from Mauno Koivisto, addressed to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing by Finland and the USSR of the agreement in accordance with which the Soviet Union returned to Finland ahead of time the leased Porkkala-Udd territory.

The return of the Porkkala-Udd territory and simultaneous prolongation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance should be considered an important stage in the development of trustful good-neighbourly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance creates a firm foundation of the relations which are unaffected by the development of the international situation, the message stresses.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa exchanged messages on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the agreement between the USSR and Finland on the Soviet Union's renunciation of rights to use the Porkkala-Udd territory for a naval base and withdrawal of Soviet troops from that territory.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES USSR-FINNISH CELEBRATION MEETING

PM191418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Sep -- A festive session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland was held here at the Finlandia Palace 17 September.

It was attended by members of the government, representatives of Finnish business circles, members of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and a Soviet delegation headed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Delivering a greetings message on behalf of the Finnish Government, Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen emphasized that Finnish-Soviet relations are built on a solid foundation and are developing steadily and independently of vacillations in the international situation. A firm basis for this is provided by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Great importance in the development of reciprocal ties, the minister said, is traditionally attached to personal contacts between the two countries' state leaders. Summit meetings contribute to the further strengthening of good-neighbor relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. They retain their paramount importance. Evidence of this is provided by the forthcoming visit to the USSR by M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

Having emphasized that Finnish-Soviet relations are distinguished by diversity, scale, and a spirit of trust and friendship, the speaker pointed out that significant results have been achieved during the 30 years the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation has been in effect. The two countries' good-neighbor ties are a graphic example of the implementation of the CSCE Final Act's principles. This has not been prevented by our countries' different social systems.

P. Vayrynen noted the mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-Finnish relations and expressed confidence that they will develop in the future.

G.I. Marchuk also read a report at the session.

NEW SOVIET REPLY ADMITS SWEDISH AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD191046 Stockholm Domestic Service Swedish 1030 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Stockholm submitted yesterday evening a new reply to Sweden's protest against the fact that a Soviet bomber violated Swedish airspace on 26 June this summer. The new Soviet reply points out that a closer investigation had established that the violation really took place, and that the Soviet side regrets the incident. Earlier, the Soviet Union had not admitted to any violation.

The head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, Jan Eliasson, has described the reply as satisfactory.

LUXEMBURG YIELDS TO PRESSURE ON NATO EXPENDITURES

LD181253 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Luxembourg, September 18 TASS -- Yielding to U.S. pressure, Luxembourg authorities decided to allocate 125 million francs on the expansion of NATO's military depots situated in Luxembourg near the cities of Sanam and Bettembourg.

According to the newspaper LE REPUBLICAIN LORRAIN, it is planned to spend hundreds of millions of francs for these purposes. Drawing Luxembourg into the implementation of its militarist plans, Washington is trying to make it bear a substantial portion of the costs involved.

The depots where U.S. combat equipment and ammunition are stored are the largest storage facilities in Western Europe. They were built in 1979 to cater to U.S. troops stationed in Western Europe.

WEEKLY REFLECTS ON CHILEAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PM171610 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Sep 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy dispatch under the rubric "versions": "Pinochet's Trump Cards. What Is Happening in Chile"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Pinochet left the aristocratic Rotary Club on foot after dinner. This was an act of bravado. While in the club he was enraged by journalists. They kept asking: Will there be a coup? Will the general start talks with the parties which signed the "National Accord" document? And, almost as a joke, there was a question as to whether he would be a presidential candidate for another 8-year term in 1989....

Meanwhile, demonstrations and clashes with the police were taking place in Santiago. He knew about this, but nevertheless made his way from the club on foot, proving to everyone, and maybe even to himself, that he was master of the situation.... On that day, however, he was not in control of either the capital or the country. It was 4 September, and on that day presidents were elected in Chile, as in 1970, when the Popular Unity elected Salvador Allende. This year, 4 September was the 15th anniversary of that day, memorable for all Chileans, and, naturally, protest demonstrations against the Pinochet regime had been scheduled. The acuteness of the demonstrations could also be explained by the fact that they were held a few days prior to the 12th anniversary of the bloody coup.

Two major events occurred on the eve of 4 September. The first was the start of investigations into the activity of the Carabineros, or rather into the crimes committed by its secret service, the counterintelligence. For the first time in 12 years, by public demand, a civilian investigator sought out and arrested officers from the Carabineros accused of organizing a political assassination. So far five officers have been arrested. Another Carabinero, Colonel Julio Michea, has been interrogated.

For Chile, this is a fantastic situation, unimaginable even a few months ago. Furthermore, it was military counterintelligence that passed on to the investigator materials proving the involvement of Carabineros officers in the assassination! What happened?

Sociologist Jose Manuel Parada, painter Santiago Nattino, and teacher Manuel Herrero, leader of the teachers' district trade union organization, were abducted by people dressed in civilian clothes. This occurred on 29 March, and on 30 March the bodies of the abducted persons were discovered not far from the Santiago international airport. Pinochet and his minister of the interior immediately declared that "these communists were assassinated by the communists themselves." Similar statements had been accepted in the past. This time, however, everyone understood what this assassination meant. In the police practices of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras "degollar" -- to behead -- means slitting the throat from ear to ear. This was how the Chilean activists were assassinated.

All officials tried to dissociate themselves from this assassination. Air Force Commander General Fernando Matei declared that an investigation was necessary. As soon as it become known that high-ranking Carabineros officers were involved in the assassination, an unprecedented scandal broke out. The demand to "punish the assassins!" became the slogan of mass demonstrations.

Secondly, it is considered that the 1 September conference of right-wing and centrist parties was a factor in the new situation in Chile. The conference resulted in the adoption of a document entitled "National Accord". In this document the right-wing, ultraright-wing and centrist Christian Democrats, and some left-wing Christians call for a gradual transition to representative democracy in Chile.

Further events developed as follows: Monsignor Fresco, archbishop of Santiago, at whose initiative the conference of right-wing and centrist parties was convened, as if in anticipation of Pinochet's response to the "National Accord," called on Chileans to abandon the 4 September protest demonstrations. In turn Gabriel Valdes, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, called on all Christian Democrats to participate in the protest passively, by keeping off the streets in the afternoon.

Despite all the appeals by the leaders of right-wing parties, the church, and the Christian Democratic centrists, the 4 September protest demonstrations were held as agreed long before. In response to the calls by trade unions, the people's democratic movement, and the youth organizations in universities and secondary schools, barricades were erected in the streets, even in the immediate vicinity of the residence of Pinochet. The Carabineros, with Army and Air Force support, attacked the protesting population with their usual brutality. There were 11 people killed, dozens injured, and over 1,000 arrested.

Pinochet is still playing the three trump cards left in his hand. He is backed by the Army, whose officers fear trials for crimes that have been committed (indeed, such a trial is in progress in Argentina). He is backed by the firm support of the Reagan administration, which is suited by Pinochet. Finally, the lack of unity of all opposition forces plays into his hands.

But the situation in the country is changing. The Pinochet ship has sprung a leak, and this a grave symptom of approaching catastrophe.

CHILEAN ARMED FORCES STUDYING NATIONAL ACCORD

PY192136 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 11 Sep 85

[From the news section]

[Text] According to a report in the magazine HOY the Chilean Armed Forces, at the suggestion of the Air Force, have reportedly entrusted to legal experts among their ranks a study of the so-called National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy signed by 11 mostly right-wing and centrist parties.

Journalist Ascanio Cavallo writes in his article that the results of this study will be known at the end of the month, even though these results will not necessarily reflect opinion of the armed institutions.

The magazine claims that the signatories of the accord believe that the Armed Forces should be the main addressees of the accord, quote, not because an effort is being made to involve them but because their perception of matters that have to do with the future of the country are considered determinant.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES GOODS PRODUCTION, JSP VISIT

LD191819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved a comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and of the services sphere in 1986-2000. It was noted at the meeting that the program is of great importance for the implementation of the party's social and economic policy and the further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people. The measures envisaged in it are aimed at raising the satisfaction of the working people's growing requirements for goods and services to a qualitatively new level, at achieving norms of rational consumption for a considerable range of goods, and at meeting the spiritual needs of the Soviet people more fully.

In the 12th 5-Year-Plan period it is planned to increase the output of industrial goods by no less than 30 percent and to provide the population with a wide choice of all types of clothing, footwear, radio and television equipment, home equipment, and other domestic goods. The volume of consumer services to the population will increase by 30-40 percent. At the same time, a more rapid development is planned in progressive forms of service and new types of services aimed at satisfying the everyday requirements of the urban and rural population.

Particular attention is being paid to the quality of goods and services provided, to increasing the output of new goods with enhanced consumer qualities, and to updating the range of goods in a timely manner, taking into account fashion, demand, national traditions, and the natural and climatic conditions of where people live.

In order to achieve the targets set in the program, it is planned to widely involve all enterprises and organizations, regardless of the department they come under, in the production of consumer goods and the rendering of services to the population. Measures are defined for strengthening the material base and accelerating scientific and technological progress in goods-producing sectors and, in the services sphere, for setting up and assimilating the serial production of systems of modern machinery, units, and production lines for those sectors. To this end, the capital investment and material resources necessary are being allocated. It is planned to make even wider use of the possibilities of cooperation with the socialist countries. The necessary measures are outlined for improving the management of the production and marketing of goods and the services sphere, and for supplying these sectors with worker and specialist cadres.

In the development of the integrated program, measures were approved for increasing the output, expanding the range and raising the quality of sports and tourist goods; for meeting the demand for such goods more fully; and for further improving technical servicing and repair work for automobiles belonging to citizens, to include increasing production of automobile spare parts. The implementation of these measures will help to create conditions for improving organization of the working people's leisure, rest, and domestic life, which is of particular importance at a time when the country has launched a struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

In the aim of ensuring the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the integrated program, a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee has been adopted on the launching of socialist competition and the moral and material encouragement of collectives for achieving good results in its implementation.

The results of the meetings between a CPSU delegation and the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] which is in Moscow, were approved.

It was noted that, in the course of the talks, the identity or commonality of the two parties' views on many cardinal issues of the international situation was revealed, the desire to establish genuine good-neighbor relations between the USSR and Japan was confirmed, and confidence was expressed that the talks in Moscow between delegations of the CPSU and the JSP would serve as a new stimulus for activating the two parties' joint struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war and to consolidate peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, the results of the visit by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Zaykov to the GDR, were approved, and decisions were adopted on a number of other questions relating to the country's economic and cultural development, to the strengthening of links with the fraternal socialist states, and to putting into practice the policy of peace and security of the peoples.

HELSINKI ACCORDS MONITOR DIES IN PRISON CAMP

AU061218 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cologne, West Germany (AFP) -- The Ukrainian poet and writer Vassili Stus, 47, died Wednesday [4 September] in a prison camp in the Urals after having spent 12 years in detention, an exiled Soviet writer here and two human rights organisations reported today.

Mr. Stus, whose works were translated in the West, belonged to a dissident group monitoring the Helsinki Accords and transmitted information to the West on labour camps in the Soviet Union.

He was imprisoned for seven years from 1972 to 1979, then sentenced to a fresh term of 10 years in a labour camp and five years exile in 1980.

He was known to have suffered from stomach and heart trouble.

Lev Kopelev, a dissident writer living here, said today that Mr. Stus had died as a results of torture at Camp 36 -- which has a reputation for being particularly tough -- near the city of Perm.

Mr. Kopelev said he had learned of the death through friends in the West, who had received telegrams from Stus' widow, and had confirmed it in a telephone call to her.

The death was also confirmed in Bonn by Kontinent, the Society for the Defence of Human Rights in Eastern Europe, and in Frankfurt by the International Society for Human Rights.

RSFSR PRESIDIUM SESSION EXAMINES WORK OF SOVIETS

LD182114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] A regular session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. It examined the work of oblast and rayon soviets of Voronezh Oblast in the leadership and activities of settlement and village soviets.

The Presidium also examined the work of soviets in the Karelian ASSR in ensuring observation of the law on the protection of socialist property and the struggle against the distortion of state accounting.

The attention of RSFSR soviets was drawn to the need for further strengthening socialist legality and law and order.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reviewed the orders given by electors to deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. The session also examined the work of soviets of Murmansk Oblast in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The session also examined other questions of the state life of the republic.

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL DISMISSED FROM PARTY

LD191039 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Summary] The 27th Plenum of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee was held yesterday. A report on further improving party guidance over the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist education of young people was delivered by G. Bartashevich, second secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum was addressed by N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee.

"The plenum dismissed from the membership of the CPSU P. Bagino, candidate member of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee, formerly first secretary of the Mozyr Raykom, for actions incompatible with the title of party member."

NEW KOKCHETAV OBKOM SECRETARY APPOINTED

WA200820 [Editorial Report] Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 50-word Kaztag statement announcing the election of A.S. Kalmyrzayev as the new Kokchetav Obkom secretary. The preceding first secretary, B.Zh. Zhumgaliyev, was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement.

NEW MINISTERS OF HIGHER, SECONDARY EDUCATION

Turkmen Minister

WA200825 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 20 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word decree by the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, dated 19 August 1985, announcing the appointment of Ovezgeldy Myeryedov as the new Turkmen minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The decree was signed by B. Yazkuliyev and O. Nazarova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet.

The same paper carries on page 3 a 50-word statement announcing that Sakhat Nyepyesovich Muradov had been relieved of his duties as the Turkmen minister of higher and secondary specialized education as of 19 August 1985 in connection with his transfer to other work.

New Uzbek Minister

WA161600 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 August 1985 carries on page 1 a brief announcement stating that Comrade Makhmud Salakhitdinov has been appointed to the post of Uzbek SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Page 4 of the same issue carries a short announcement under the rubric of "Chronicle" stating that S. Pulatov, former Uzbek SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, has been relieved of his duties.

CSA RELEASES STATISTICAL REPORTS ON HARVEST

Field Work Progress

LD182112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] today summarized statistical data from sovkhozes and kolkhozes on the progress of field work. By the middle of September, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on 97.5 million hectares; grain crops had been threshed on 92 percent of that area. Comrade Parshin, deputy head of the Main Administration for Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture noted, when commenting at our request on the statistical report, that the weather has recently favored rapid harvesting in the east of the country. Over the past week, Kustanay Oblast machine operators gathered grain on an area of over 1 million hectares, while grain has been cut on almost the same area in Tselinograd Oblast. Farms in Omsk, Kurgan, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts in this period have harvested over a third of their whole grain area. However, in Tuva, Buryatia, and Chita and Irkutsk Oblasts, many farms are working on the harvest below their capabilities. Harvesting is also progressing slowly in non-Chernozem Zone oblasts such as Novogorod, Pskov, Smolensk, and a number of others.

The pulse crop harvest has currently been gathered on a larger area than last year. Farms in Central Asian republics, southern Russia and the Ukraine are threshing rice and maize for grain. High quality grain is reaching the state granaries. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tula Oblast, and Khabarovsk Kray are selling it in an organized manner. A significant quantity of strong wheat is being sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Baskriria, and Rostov, Dnepropetrovsk, and Saratov Oblasts. Winter rye procurement is progressing successfully. Fodder procurment is also continuing in the country. The plan for laying in haylage has been overfulfilled, while over half the planned amount of silage has already been procured.

Fodder Procurement

LD182051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1452 GMT 18 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest USSR Central Statistical Administration report has been drawn up. Since the beginning of the harvest 104.4 million metric tons of fodder units of coarse and succulent fodder have been procured on farms, exceeding the level achieved at this time in previous years of the 5-year plan. The plan for procurement of haylage has been exceeded. The fulfillment of the target for hay is near completion. Procurement of silage has speeded up in the last week. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on an area of 97.5 million hectares and reaped on 90 million hectares on 16 September.

Winter Sowing Status

LD190539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Winter sowing continues at farms in the southern zone of the country. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, winter grain crops have been sown on an area of around 23 million hectares. This is 56 percent of the plan. Mass sowing is under way at present in the Ukraine steppe zone and Rostov Oblast. Seeds are sown on nearly a million hectares every day. Grains will be cultivated using intensive technology, which gives a considerable addition to the yield, on one-third of the entire area on which winter sowing has been carried out. Rates of turning over fallow ground are rising. A third of the fields for future spring sowing have been plowed up on the country's farms.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-18 SEPTEMBER

LD130533/LD142325/LD170118/LD190146 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11-18 September. GMT times of broadcasts appear in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 September

The machine operators of many farms in the eastern rayons are now receiving good grain yields. Despite many difficulties, the collection of windrows and threshing are not lagging significantly behind cutting. On the whole, in the RSFSR all winter wheat has been harvested now. In the southern rayons the threshing corn for grain and sunflowers has begun in the past few days. Sugar beets have been dug up on 5 percent of the area. (0001)

Weather has improved in the Omsk Oblast, helping the grain harvest. Over the past 2 days grain crops have been threshed on over 200,000 hectares. (0001)

Farms of Kustanay Oblast are harvesting grain crops at a high pace. The vast tracts of wheat are producing yields here of 20-25 quintals of grain per hectare. For the air arid zone of the Kazakh virgin lands these are good grain yields. (0200)

Autumn sowing is under way in the Ukraine. Farms in Kharkov Oblast have sown their winter crops on more than half the area. (0430)

Sugar beet harvesting has started in Tula Oblast; the crop covers over 30,000 hectares. (1300)

The common harvest in Uzbekistan has gone into its final stage; mass machine gathering of raw cotton began today in Bukhara, Surkhan-Darya, and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. (1530)

Orel Oblast ends sowing of winter crops on more than 130,000 hectares. (1750)

The Karabakhskaya Steppe is the first region of Azerbaijan to begin mechanized cotton picking. The republic intends to gather in 100,000 metric tons more cotton by machine than last year. (2304)

Moldavia: Harvesting of corn for grain has begun. (2304)

12 September

Kirghizia: More than 4 milllion tons of fodder have already been laid in. (0200)

Tajikistan: The 100,000th metric ton of cotton has arrived at procurement points. Almost half the cotton is made up of especially valuable fine-staple varieties. (0400)

Uzbekistan: Over 200,000 metric tons of cotton has been procured to date. (0400)

Omsk Oblast potato harvesting has begun. Potatoes are to be gathered on an area of more than 17,000 hectares in the oblast. (1100)

During the last week, grain was harvested on 10 million hectares in the country. In total, grain crops and pulses have been harvested on 89 million hectares of the nation's fields; they have been threshed on almost 90 percent of this area. The autumn harvest on fields under sugar beets is gaining in strength. Over 3 million hectares were sown to them this year. (1830)

13 September

Eight northern rayons of the Krasnodar Kray have begun the mass sowing of winter cereals. The grain producers of the central, southern and foothills regions are preparing for this work. The area of winter crops being cultivated using intensive technology has been greatly increased and amounts to more than a million hectares. (0104)

In Kazakhstan, fodder procurement is running considerably ahead of last year's rate. Over 14 million metric tons of hay, 85 percent of the annual plan, has already been delivered to locations where livestock will be wintering. (0400)

Farms of Gorkiy Oblast are carrying out grain harvesting on the 2d million hectares. In another day or two the whole wheat area will have been cut and threshed. Farmers of the oblast will have to harvest the potatoes in a short time -- these occupy about 90,000 hectares here. (0600)

Sowing of winter wheat has begun on Odessa Oblast farms. (0600)

Sunflowers occupy an area of 300,000 hectares in Saratov Oblast. Machiner operators have begun to harvest them 2 weeks earlier than usual. (0600)

Potato harvest has begun in Chuvashiya. (0600)

Sowing of winter crops has been completed in Omsk Oblast. Good quality seed has been sown on 150,000 hectares. (1200)

14 September

In Omsk Oblast, threshing is being carried out on many farms round-the-clock. Grain drying and cleaning units have been operating at capacity to preserve the quality of grain and special operational groups have been created. (0204)

Winter sowing has been completed in Tatariya. Sales of grain to the state totaled over 1 million metric tons. (0330)

Half the area allotted has been ploughed in Ryazan Oblast for cereals. (0430)

Machine operators of the Kustanay Oblast have harvested grain crops from half of the total area of 4.3 million hectares. The crops have been laid in swaths on the area of 3.5 million hectares. (0800)

In total, grain and pulse crops in the Perm Oblast have been harvested on almost 90 percent of the whole area; and they have been threshed on 85 percent of the area. (0800)

Mass lifting of sugar beets has started in the Belgorod Oblast; farms plan to sell not less than 3.2 million metric tons of sugar beets to the state. (1100)

In Barnaul, reaping of grains has been completed on 2 million hectares by Altay farmers. Threshing has been completed on half the reaped area. (1300)

Threshing of grain crops in Omsk Oblast today begins on the second half of the harvesting area. Grains are harvested daily at the moment from more than 100,000 hectares. (2100)

15 September

Incoming reports from eastern regions of the country show that harvesting rates have significantly grown there, thanks to good dry weather.

Kunstanay and Omsk Oblast machine operators are now carrying out threshing work on the second half of bread-grain growing areas and other large grain growing areas too.

Many farms in the non-Chernozem are finishing harvesting work; the last grain combines have today left the fields of Mordovia. But in Kalinin, Yaroslavl, and Kostroma Oblasts there is still a significant volume of work to be done on the harvesting of bread grains. (1100)

Ryazan Oblast: Tests on a new 3-row potato harvesting combine are taking place there today. The machine is 1 and 1/2 times more productive than the trailer units which are presently in use. The new combine can also work in wet weather. (1100)

Tajikistan: Corn harvesting has begun in Srednegorye. (1100)

Azerbaijan: 300,000 metric tons of cotton harvested. (1100)

Tselinograd Oblast: Threshing of cereals is under way on 3d million hectares; two-third of grain crops have been harvested. In Kustanay Oblast there is a long interval between reaping and threshing, and only just over half the crop has been reaped. In Kokchetav Oblast, cereals have been threshed on only 1,000,000 hectares. (1100)

In Sverdlovsk Oblast there remains 100,000 hectares of bread grains to be threshed. In the Crimea sowing of winter crops has started. The soil is nice and damp from the rain. (1750)

Two-thirds of the crops have been threshed to date in Omsk Oblast, that is, almost 1.5 million hectares of bread grains. (2005)

16 September

Machine operators in Pavlodar Oblast are today threshing grain crops on the second million hectares. (0130)

Sugar beet lifting begins in Lipetsk Oblast today. (0800)

Two types of field work are simultaneously under way in Kuban: threshing of rice and corn, and sowing of wheat and barley. Next year, over 1.3 million hectares will be sown here to wheat using intensive technology. (0800)

Harvesting of grain crops has been completed in Ryazan Oblast. (1100)

In the Mari non-Chernozem Zone, one-third of all potatoes have been harvested. (1100)

Mass sowing of winter wheat has started in Moldavia. Only first-class seeds are sown in the well-prepared soil. The republic's rural workers have revised the disposition of arable crop acreage: pulses and perennial grasses, the best preseeding crops, have been assigned for sowing on fields of intensive cultivation with an acreage of 150,000 hectares. (1904)

Harvesting of grain crops has been completed on 1 million hectares in Kurgan. Warm, sunny weather is helping: bread grains are being threshed daily on 80-90 hectares. (2230)

17 September

Grains have been cut on 1 million hectares to date in Novosibirsk Oblast; one-third of the grains have been threshed. (0001)

Pavlodar Oblast starts mass harvesting of buckwheat, with an area of over 70,000 hectares to cut. (0600)

An experiment cultivating corn using grain cultivation methods has been shown to increase fodder procurements and improve quality. Correspondent reports from Ardymskiy state farm, Penza Oblast, where 3,500 metric tons of succulent fodder is laid in every day, the farm director says that 1,400 hectares has been planted to corn this year and cultivated using methods similar to grain cultivation, which involves great care and good timing but are very advantageous. (0600)

Plowing of fallow land for the winter is in progress in Kuybyshev Oblast on the second million hectares. Thus, the main tilling of the soil has to date been completed on over half of the assigned areas. (0600)

Since the beginning of the year, the workers in animal husbandry in the agroindustrial complex of Orel Oblast have delivered to the state over 65,000 metric tons of meat, 6 percent more than was delivered last year. (0600)

Omsk Oblast harvesting is in its final stages, with grain crops threshed on over 1.5 million hectares, two-thirds of the sown area. (0800)

Winter wheat sowing has begun in Moldavia; in the coming year it will occupy 200,000 hectares, cultivated by intensive technology. A yield of no less than 50 quintal per hectare is expected. (1330)

Ninety percent of sunflower seeds in Moldavia will be sent to various regions of the country. (1330)

Sugar beet refining has begun in Moldavia; this year over 2 million metric tons of beet will be delivered to the refining plants. It is expected to receive from this about 3000,000 metric tons of sugar. (1330)

18 September

Omsk Oblast farmers have 500,000 hectares of grain crops left to harvest -- a quarter of the entire grain; more than 600,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries to date. (0200)

Kurgan Oblast farmers have dispatched 500,000 metric tons of grain to state granaries -- one-third of the set target. (0200)

Tselinograd Oblast: Grains have been threshed on over 80 percent of the fields, with around 1 million metric tons of grain already delivered to state granaries. (0204)

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA agricultural review reports that in the first 10 days of September, farms of the republic sold 2.2 million metric tons more wheat to the state than during the same period last year. Procurement of grain is under way in the Central and Northwest economic Regions, in Chuvashia, and Saratov and Kuybyshev Oblasts. Grains have been threshed on more than 70 percent of all sown land, but procurement has been carried out on only 50 percent by the middle of September. (0500)

Sugar beet lifting has started in Ryazan Oblast. It is the northernmost in the Central non-Chernozem Zone cultivating this industrial crop. (0600)

Latvian farms are conducting autumn topdressing of fields in accordance with advice given by a computer. In the present season, the computer has issued fertility recipes for all agricultural lands of the republic's collective and state farms. Scientists of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Land Husbandry and Economics of Agriculture have resorted to the services of a computer. Introduction of this innovation promises quite a few advantages, first of all in yields from the fields. (0600)

Mass catching of carp has started at the fisheries in Sverdlovsk Oblast which were founded in the warm water of power stations. In five such large water bodies over 2,000 metric tons of fish has been grown in enclosures [v sadkakh]. One-fifth of this quantity is accounted for by the oblast's northernmost Nizhneturinsky fishery set up with funds of industrial enterprises of Kachkanar and Nizhnyaya Tura. The inhabitants of these towns now can buy more than double the amount of fish than early in the 5-year plan period. In winter trout is grown here; this year breeding of sturgeon has started. (0600)

Forty thousand metric tons of fruit and berries and 20,000 metric tons of vegetables were obtained this year from their garden plots by the amateur horticulturists in Chelyabinsk Oblast. These plots cover an area of some 11,000 hectares. Of late, the peoples of the southern Urals have started rearing rabbits and chickens on their plots and are keeping bees. Thus a more rational use of the land around towns is being made. In the next few years it is planned to increase the number of garden plots in the oblast 1.5 times. (0600)

On the country's farms, the transferring of livestock for the winter has started. On a whole in the country, from the beginning of the year, the volume of meat sold to the state increased by 272,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Selling to the state of livestock and poultry has been increased in all union republics except Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In RSFSR, the greatest increase was reached in Omsk, Kursk, Lipetsk, Belgorod and many other oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. The state was sold 1,045,000 metric tons more milk, than last year throughout the country. Only Uzbekistan is lagging behind in selling milk. The highest increase in this field was achieved by the farms of Orel, Kurgan, Belgorod, and other oblasts of RSFSR. The volume of selling eggs has increased significantly in all Union republics except Estonia and Turkmenistan. The private subsidiary plots assisted a lot in production of animal husbandry produce. In the current year the population sold the procurement organizations 324,000 metric tons of meat and more than 500,000 metric tons of milk. Unfortunately in Orenburg, Dnepropetrovsk, Nikolayev Oblasts and in Altay last week the daily milk yields were reduced. (1100)

ALIYEV, SOKOLOV, OTHERS ATTEND YEPISHEV FUNERAL

LD181232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Today Moscow saw off Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, an outstanding political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Hero of the Soviet Union, on his last journey. The coffin containing the deceased's body was placed in the Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Comrades Aliyev, Ryzhkov, Sokolov, and Zaykov were in the guard of honor.

The capital's working people, combat friends, war veterans, and military academy students bade farewell to Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev. A funeral meeting took place at the Novodevichiy Cemetery.